

NEW HEIGHTS FARM II, LLC
6241 RANSOM ST
ZEELAND, MI 49464

MP-2019-MI-084-1139527

Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy



Great American Insurance Company



Crop Division
GreatAmericanCrop.com

Great American Insurance is an equal opportunity provider.

PLEASE READ YOUR POLICY CAREFULLY. This policy is signed by the President and Secretary of the company.

President

Secretary



Peoria
1315 W. Commerce Drive
Peoria IL, 61615-1462

Multiple Peril Crop Insurance

DECLARATION OF COVERAGE

EFFECTIVE FOR THE 2019 CROP YEAR

04/04/2019
Page: 1 of 3

Policy Number: 2019-MI-084-1139527

INSURED: NEW HEIGHTS FARM II, LLC
6241 RANSOM ST
ZEELAND, MI 49464

Person Type: Limited Liability Company (LLC)
Tax ID: XX-XXX1610
ID # Type: EIN
Phone: (616) 875-7880
Mobile:
Spouse's SSN:

Spouse's Name:

Articles of Incorporation are filed in: Michigan

Authorized Representative(s): NICHOLAS BOERSEN

POA(s):

Limited Authorized Rep(s):

SBI SUMMARY						
Name of Person	Complete Address	Telephone #	Tax ID #	Tax ID Type SSN EIN Other	Person Type	L/T
NICHOLAS BOERSEN	4678 72ND ST ZEELAND MI 49464	(616) 610-2886	XXX-XX-0951	SSN	Individual (I)	

POLICY INFORMATION FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN							
County	Crop(s) Insured/Type	Plan	Coverage Level	% Price Election, Proj. Price, or Amt of Ins.	Options/Elections/Endorsements	Status	Applicable Provisions/Endorsements
Eaton (45)	Corn	Revenue Protection (02)	80%	100%	MCPFTAYA EU	Active	Replant and Double Cropping Amendment BASIC Provisions 06/27/2017 18-br - Basic Provisions 11/30/2017 CPA CROP Provisions 06/01/2013 PRODUCTION GUIDELINES Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014 PRECISION FARMING NOTIFICATION Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014 FIELD LOCATION REQUIREMENT GUIDELINES CROP Provisions 08/04/2016 2017-Coarse Grains Crop Provisions 11/28/2016 IRR PRAC GUIDELINES - F.18505A (1217) CROP Provisions 12/19/2017 14ceppcorn ENDR 06/26/2013 16cepp - Section I ENDR 11/30/2015 2019 SPECIAL COUNTY PROVISIONS
Eaton (45)	Soybeans	Revenue Protection (02)	80%	100%	MCPFTAYA EU	Active	Replant and Double Cropping Amendment BASIC Provisions 06/27/2017 18-br - Basic Provisions 11/30/2017 CPA CROP Provisions 06/01/2013 PRODUCTION GUIDELINES Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014 PRECISION FARMING NOTIFICATION Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014 FIELD LOCATION REQUIREMENT GUIDELINES CROP Provisions 08/04/2016 2017-Coarse Grains Crop Provisions 11/28/2016 IRR PRAC GUIDELINES - F.18505A (1217) CROP Provisions 12/19/2017 16cepp - Section I ENDR 11/30/2015 17-cepp-soybeans ENDR 05/20/2016 2019 SPECIAL COUNTY PROVISIONS
Ingham (65)	Corn	Revenue Protection (02)	80%	100%	MCPFTAYA EU	Active	Replant and Double Cropping Amendment BASIC Provisions 06/27/2017 18-br - Basic Provisions 11/30/2017 CPA CROP Provisions 06/01/2013 PRODUCTION GUIDELINES Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014 PRECISION FARMING NOTIFICATION Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014

(Form M915)

NHF2-527 Policy 000007

Declaration Of Coverage - for the 2019 Crop Year

Policy Number: 2019-MI-084-1139527 NEW HEIGHTS FARM II, LLC

Agency: 102212 SPARTAN INSURANCE-MAIN 2 / PETOSKEY, MI



POLICY INFORMATION FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN							
County	Crop(s) Insured/Type	Plan	Coverage Level	% Price Election, Proj. Price, or Amt of Ins.	Options/Elections/Endorsements	Status	Applicable Provisions/Endorsements
							FIELD LOCATION REQUIREMENT GUIDELINES CROP Provisions 08/04/2016 2017-Coarse Grains Crop Provisions 11/28/2016 IRR PRAC GUIDELINES - F.18505A (1217) CROP Provisions 12/19/2017 14ceppcorn ENDR 06/26/2013 16cepp - Section I ENDR 11/30/2015 2019 SPECIAL COUNTY PROVISIONS
Ingham (65)	Soybeans	Revenue Protection (02)	80%	100%	MCPFTAYA EU	Active	Replant and Double Cropping Amendment BASIC Provisions 06/27/2017 18-br - Basic Provisions 11/30/2017 CPA CROP Provisions 06/01/2013 PRODUCTION GUIDELINES Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014 PRECISION FARMING NOTIFICATION Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014 FIELD LOCATION REQUIREMENT GUIDELINES CROP Provisions 08/04/2016 2017-Coarse Grains Crop Provisions 11/28/2016 IRR PRAC GUIDELINES - F.18505A (1217) CROP Provisions 12/19/2017 16cepp - Section I ENDR 11/30/2015 17-cepp-soybeans ENDR 05/20/2016 2019 SPECIAL COUNTY PROVISIONS
Washtenaw (161)	Corn	Revenue Protection (02)	80%	100%	PFYA EP	Active	Replant and Double Cropping Amendment BASIC Provisions 06/27/2017 18-br - Basic Provisions 11/30/2017 PRODUCTION GUIDELINES Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014 PRECISION FARMING NOTIFICATION Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014 FIELD LOCATION REQUIREMENT GUIDELINES CROP Provisions 08/04/2016 2017-Coarse Grains Crop Provisions 11/28/2016 IRR PRAC GUIDELINES - F.18505A (1217) CROP Provisions 12/19/2017 14ceppcorn ENDR 06/26/2013 16cepp - Section I ENDR 11/30/2015 2019 SPECIAL COUNTY PROVISIONS
Washtenaw (161)	Soybeans	Revenue Protection (02)	80%	100%	PFYA EP	Active	Replant and Double Cropping Amendment BASIC Provisions 06/27/2017 18-br - Basic Provisions 11/30/2017 PRODUCTION GUIDELINES Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014 PRECISION FARMING NOTIFICATION Rev 6-14 CROP Provisions 06/14/2014 FIELD LOCATION REQUIREMENT GUIDELINES CROP Provisions 08/04/2016 2017-Coarse Grains Crop Provisions 11/28/2016 IRR PRAC GUIDELINES - F.18505A (1217) CROP Provisions 12/19/2017 16cepp - Section I ENDR 11/30/2015 17-cepp-soybeans ENDR 05/20/2016 2019 SPECIAL COUNTY PROVISIONS

ALL STATE/COUNTY OPTION: No

ASSIGNMENT OF INDEMNITY: None

IMPORTANT DATES EFFECTIVE FOR THE 2019 CROP YEAR

COUNTY	CROP	SALES CLOSING	PRODUCTION REPORTING	ACREAGE REPORTING	PREMIUM BILLING	TERMINATION	CANCELLATION
Eaton (45)	Corn	3/15/2019	4/29/2019	7/15/2019	8/15/2019	3/15/2020	3/15/2019
Eaton (45)	Soybeans	3/15/2019	4/29/2019	7/15/2019	8/15/2019	3/15/2020	3/15/2019
Ingham (65)	Corn	3/15/2019	4/29/2019	7/15/2019	8/15/2019	3/15/2020	3/15/2019
Ingham (65)	Soybeans	3/15/2019	4/29/2019	7/15/2019	8/15/2019	3/15/2020	3/15/2019
Washtenaw (161)	Corn	3/15/2019	4/29/2019	7/15/2019	8/15/2019	3/15/2020	3/15/2019

(Form M915)

NHF2-527 Policy 000008

Declaration Of Coverage - for the 2019 Crop Year

Policy Number: 2019-MI-084-1139527 NEW HEIGHTS FARM II, LLC
Agency: 102212 SPARTAN INSURANCE-MAIN 2 / PETOSKEY, MI

**IMPORTANT DATES EFFECTIVE FOR THE 2019 CROP YEAR**

COUNTY	CROP	SALES CLOSING	PRODUCTION REPORTING	ACREAGE REPORTING	PREMIUM BILLING	TERMINATION	CANCELLATION
Washtenaw (161)	Soybeans	3/15/2019	4/29/2019	7/15/2019	8/15/2019	3/15/2020	3/15/2019

PLEASE REVIEW FOR ACCURACY AND CONTACT YOUR AGENT IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS.

YOUR AGENT IS: CHRISTINE M. SHELLNBARGER
SPARTAN INSURANCE-MAIN 2
806 BOTSFORD RD
PETOSKEY, MI 49770

Code No: 102212
Phone: (855) 347-1066
Fax: (231) 347-1067
E-mail: cshell58@hotmail.com

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES FOR THE COMMON CROP INSURANCE POLICY
BASIC PROVISIONS – REINSURED VERSION (18-BR)
(Released November 2017)**

The following is a brief description of the changes to the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions that are effective for the 2018 and succeeding crop years for all crops with a 2018 contract change date on or after November 30, 2017, and for the 2019 and succeeding crop years for all crops with a 2018 contract change date prior to November 30, 2017.

- Throughout the policy, changed the phrase:
 - “Web site” and added the word “website” in its place;
 - “FSA farm serial number” and added the phrase “FSA farm number” in its place; and
 - “Replant payment” and added the phrase “replanting payment” in its place.
- Preamble – Revised the order of priority in the preamble to include the actuarial documents.
- Section 1 – Revised the definitions of “Cooperative Extension System,” “good farming practices,” “price election,” “replanted crop.”
- Redesignated section 2(e)(2) as section 2(e)(3).
- Section 2(e)(2) – Clarified that with the policyholder’s consent the premium and administrative fees can be offset from any prevented planting or indemnity due the policyholder even if the offset occurs before the fees are billed.
- Section 2(f)(2)(i)(D) - Updated the years used in the example.
- Section 2(f)(3)(ii) - Removed the prohibition that does not allow a policyholder to enter into a written payment agreement if they previously failed to make a payment under an agreement to give approved insurance providers the flexibility to enter into these agreements.
- Section 2(f)(5) - Updated the years used in the example.
- Removed section 2(j).
- Section 3(f)(3) – Allow these provisions to be changed in the Special Provisions.
- Section 3(h)(1) – Changed the reference of “valid basis” to “valid agronomic basis.”
- Section 6(a)(3) - Added a new paragraph (iii) that provides if the policyholder planted the insured crop on or within five days prior to the final planting date and the final planting date is five or fewer days prior to the acreage reporting date, the policyholder must submit an acreage report no later than five days after the acreage reporting date.
- Section 7(h) - Revised the conservation compliance provisions to remove the certification deadline of June 1.
- Section 9(a)(2)(viii)(A) - Changed the reference to the “Group Risk Protection Plan of Insurance” to “Area Risk Protection Insurance.”
- Section 17(f)(9) - Changed the reference to “manpower” to “labor.”
- Section 18 – Modified this section to:
 - Provide minor clarifications, as well as removing language that is no longer needed due to program modifications, changes via Special Provisions, or unnecessary duplication.
 - Remove section 18(e)(3).
 - Revise section 18(f)(1)(ii) to remove language regarding the information needed to determine the approved yield. The APH already contains the information needed to determine the approved yield so this language is no longer needed. Also revised to remove the unnecessary signature requirement on the submitted actual production history documents.
 - Revise section 18(f)(1)(iii) to add “the crop” as an option for evidence of adaptability.
 - Revise 18(f)(2)(i) to allow an entity to use verifiable and insurance records from substantial beneficial interests of that entity to qualify for a written agreement request for counties without actuarial documents.
 - Remove section 18(f)(1)(vi).
 - Revise section 18(f)(2)(i) to clarify this section is also applicable to perennial crops that have previously produced a crop. Also revised to allow “you” to include anyone with a substantial beneficial interest in “you.”

- Revise section 18(f)(2)(i)(A) to remove the requirement of the policyholder's signature on the completed APH submitted with the written agreement request and also to state the completed APH is based on verifiable production records of actual yields for the crop to be consistent with the APH requirement for other written agreement request types.
- Revise section 18(f)(2)(i)(B) to clarify this section is also applicable to perennial crops that have previously produced a crop.
- Revise section 18(f)(2)(i)(B)(2) to remove the requirement that the policyholder must insure the crop for the three previous crop years before they can substitute a year of insurance experience for a year of verifiable records, and also revised to allow an entity to use the production history from a substantial beneficial interest in the entity that has a history of growing the crop to qualify for a written agreement.
- Add new section 18(f)(2)(i)(B)(3) to limit a year that counts as producing the crop to the most recent ten crop years, unless the producer can provide verifiable production records or insured the crop outside of the most recent ten crop years.
- Revise section 18(f)(2)(ii) to clarify this section is also applicable to perennial crops that have previously produced a crop. Also revised to allow "you" to include anyone with a substantial beneficial interest in "you."
- Revise section 18(f)(2)(ii)(A) to remove the requirement of the policyholder's signature on the completed APH submitted with the written agreement request and also state the completed APH is based on verifiable production records of actual yields for the similar crop to be consistent with the APH requirement for other written agreement request types. Also revised to remove the order or precedence that the similar crop records must come from the county, if produced in the county, prior to using any area similar crop records, to be consistent with the requirements for the requested crop.
- Revise section 18(f)(2)(ii)(B) to clarify this section is also applicable to perennial crops that have previously produced a crop.
- Revise section 18(f)(2)(ii)(B)(2) to remove the requirement that the policyholder must insure the similar crop for the three previous crop years before they can substitute a year of insurance experience for a year of verifiable records, and also revised to allow an entity to use the production history from a substantial beneficial interest in the entity that has a history of growing the similar crop to qualify for a written agreement.
- Add new section 18(f)(2)(ii)(B)(3) to limit a year that counts as producing the similar crop to the most recent ten crop years, unless the producer can provide verifiable production records or insured the similar crop outside of the most recent ten crop years.
- Revise section 18(f)(2)(ii)(C) to allow an entity to use the production history from a substantial beneficial interest in the entity that has a history of growing the crop or similar crop to qualify for a written agreement, and to clarify this section is also applicable to perennial crops that have previously produced a crop.
- Remove section 18(f)(2)(vi).
- Remove section 18(g)(3).
- Revise section 18(h)(2) to clarify the APH history used to determine 50 percent of the transitional yield for the crop, type, and practice can be from either the county or a similar county and to clarify that this provision only applies when the crop has been previously grown.
- Revise section 18(h)(4) to clarify this provision is also applicable if a similar crop was not previously grown in the area and to allow the crop or similar crop to be grown in the area, as growing the crop or similar crop in the area can qualify a policyholder in the county even if they have not grown the crop in the requested county. Also revised to remove the phrase "based on sales receipts, contemporaneous feeding records or a contract for the crop."
- Revise section 18(h)(5) to allow a written agreement request to be denied for a particular practice or type if that practice or type is not adapted to the county.
- Section 21(b)(2) - Updated the years used in the example.
- Sections 34(a)(4)(viii), (viii)(A)-(D) – Revised to allow a policyholder to select an enterprise unit for either irrigated or non-irrigated practice and choose the most appropriate unit structure on the other practice, be it a separate enterprise unit or optional or basic units.

18-BR

(Released Nov 2017)

COMMON CROP INSURANCE POLICY

(This is a continuous policy. Refer to section 2.)



This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (Act) (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.). All provisions of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act. The provisions of the policy may not be waived or varied in any way by us, our insurance agent or any other contractor or employee of ours or any employee of USDA unless the policy specifically authorizes a waiver or modification by written agreement. We will use the procedures (handbooks, manuals, memoranda and bulletins), as issued by FCIC and published on RMA's website at <http://www.rma.usda.gov/> or a successor website, in the administration of this policy, including the adjustment of any loss or claim submitted hereunder. In the event that we cannot pay your loss because we are insolvent or are otherwise unable to perform our duties under our reinsurance agreement with FCIC, your claim will be settled in accordance with the provisions of this policy and FCIC will be responsible for any amounts owed. No state guarantee fund will be liable for your loss.

Throughout this policy, "you" and "your" refer to the named insured shown on the accepted application and "we," "us," and "our" refer to the insurance company providing insurance. Unless the context indicates otherwise, use of the plural form of a word includes the singular and use of the singular form of the word includes the plural.

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: In return for the payment of the premium, and subject to all of the provisions of this policy, we agree with you to provide the insurance as stated in this policy. If there is a conflict between the Act, the regulations published at 7 CFR chapter IV, and the procedures as issued by FCIC, the order of priority is: (1) the Act; (2) the regulations; and (3) the procedures as issued by FCIC, with (1) controlling (2), etc. If there is a conflict between the policy provisions published at 7 CFR part 457 and the administrative regulations published at 7 CFR part 400, the policy provisions published at 7 CFR part 457 control. If a conflict exists among the policy, the order of priority is: (1) the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, as applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) the actuarial documents; (4) the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions, as applicable; (5) the Crop Provisions; and (6) these Basic Provisions, with (1) controlling (2), etc.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

BASIC PROVISIONS

1. Definitions.

Abandon - Failure to continue to care for the crop, providing care so insignificant as to provide no benefit to the crop, or failure to harvest in a timely manner, unless an insured cause of loss prevents you from properly caring for or harvesting the crop or causes damage to it to the extent that most producers of the crop on acreage with similar characteristics in the area would not normally further care for or harvest it.

Acreage report - A report required by section 6 of these Basic Provisions that contains, in addition to other required information, your report of your share of all acreage of an insured crop in the county, whether insurable or not insurable.

Acreage reporting date - The date contained in the Special Provisions or as provided in section 6 by which you are required to submit your acreage report.

Act - The Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

Actual Production History (APH) - A process used to determine production guarantees in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart G.

Actual yield - The yield per acre for a crop year calculated from the production records or claims for indemnities. The actual yield is determined by dividing total production (which includes harvested and appraised production) by planted acres.

Actuarial documents - The information for the crop year which is available for public inspection in your agent's office and published on RMA's website and which shows available crop insurance policies, coverage levels, information needed to determine amounts of insurance,

prices, premium rates, premium adjustment percentages, practices, particular types or varieties of the insurable crop, insurable acreage, and other related information regarding crop insurance in the county.

Additional coverage - A level of coverage greater than catastrophic risk protection.

Administrative fee - An amount you must pay for catastrophic risk protection, and additional coverage for each crop year as specified in section 7 and the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement.

Agricultural commodity - Any crop or other commodity produced, regardless of whether or not it is insurable.

Agricultural experts - Persons who are employed by the Cooperative Extension System or the agricultural departments of universities, or other persons approved by FCIC, whose research or occupation is related to the specific crop or practice for which such expertise is sought.

Annual crop - An agricultural commodity that normally must be planted each year.

Application - The form required to be completed by you and accepted by us before insurance coverage will commence. This form must be completed and filed in your agent's office not later than the sales closing date of the initial insurance year for each crop for which insurance coverage is requested. If cancellation or termination of insurance coverage occurs for any reason, including but not limited to indebtedness, suspension, debarment, disqualification, cancellation by you or us or violation of the controlled substance provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, a new application must be filed for the crop. Insurance coverage will not be provided if you are

ineligible under the contract or under any Federal statute or regulation.

Approved yield - The actual production history (APH) yield, calculated and approved by the verifier, used to determine the production guarantee by summing the yearly actual, assigned, adjusted or unadjusted transitional yields and dividing the sum by the number of yields contained in the database, which will always contain at least four yields. The database may contain up to 10 consecutive crop years of actual or assigned yields. The approved yield may have yield exclusions elected under section 5, yield adjustments elected under section 36, revisions according to section 3, or other limitations according to FCIC approved procedures applied when calculating the approved yield.

Area - Land surrounding the insured acreage with geographic characteristics, topography, soil types and climatic conditions similar to the insured acreage.

Assignment of indemnity - A transfer of policy rights, made on our form, and effective when approved by us in writing, whereby you assign your right to an indemnity payment for the crop year only to creditors or other persons to whom you have a financial debt or other pecuniary obligation.

Average yield - The yield calculated by totaling the yearly actual yields, assigned yields in accordance with sections 3(f)(1) (failure to provide production report), 3(h)(1) (excessive yields), and 3(i) (second crop planted without double cropping history on prevented planted acreage), and adjusted or unadjusted transitional yields, and dividing the total by the number of yields contained in the database.

Basic unit - All insurable acreage of the insured crop in the county on the date coverage begins for the crop year:

- (1) In which you have 100 percent crop share; or
- (2) Which is owned by one person and operated by another person on a share basis. (Example: If, in addition to the land you own, you rent land from five landlords, three on a crop share basis and two on a cash basis, you would be entitled to four units; one for each crop share lease and one that combines the two cash leases and the land you own.) Land which would otherwise be one unit may, in certain instances, be divided according to guidelines contained in section 34 of these Basic Provisions and in the applicable Crop Provisions.

Beginning farmer or rancher - An individual who has not actively operated and managed a farm or ranch in any state, with an insurable interest in a crop or livestock as an owner-operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for more than five crop years, as determined in accordance with FCIC procedures. Any crop year's insurable interest may, at your election, be excluded if earned while under the age of 18, while in full-time military service of the United States, or while in post-secondary education, in accordance with FCIC procedures. A person other than an individual may be eligible for beginning farmer or rancher benefits if there is at least one individual substantial beneficial interest holder and all individual substantial beneficial interest holders qualify as a beginning farmer or rancher.

Buffer zone - A parcel of land, as designated in your organic plan, that separates agricultural commodities grown under organic practices from agricultural commodities grown under non-organic practices, and used to minimize the possibility of unintended contact by prohibited substances or organisms.

Cancellation date - The calendar date specified in the Crop Provisions on which coverage for the crop will automatically renew unless canceled in writing by either you or us or terminated in accordance with the policy terms.

Catastrophic risk protection - The minimum level of coverage offered by FCIC. Catastrophic risk protection is not available with revenue protection.

Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement - The part of the crop insurance policy that contains provisions of insurance that are specific to catastrophic risk protection.

Certified organic acreage - Acreage in the certified organic farming operation that has been certified by a certifying agent as conforming to organic standards in accordance with 7 CFR part 205.

Certifying agent - A private or governmental entity accredited by the USDA Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of certifying a production, processing or handling operation as organic.

Claim for indemnity - A claim made on our form that contains the information necessary to pay the indemnity, as specified in the applicable FCIC issued procedures, and complies with the requirements in section 14.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) - The codification of general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Rules published in the Federal Register by FCIC are contained in 7 CFR chapter IV. The full text of the CFR is available in electronic format at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/> or a successor website.

Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) - A part of the policy that is used for all crops for which revenue protection is available, regardless of whether you elect revenue protection or yield protection for such crops. This document includes the information necessary to derive the projected price and the harvest price for the insured crop, as applicable.

Consent - Approval in writing by us allowing you to take a specific action.

Contract - (See "policy").

Contract change date - The calendar date by which changes to the policy, if any, will be made available in accordance with section 4 of these Basic Provisions.

Conventional farming practice - A system or process that is necessary to produce an agricultural commodity, excluding organic farming practices.

Cooperative Extension System - A nationwide network consisting of a State office located at each State's land-grant university, and local or regional offices. These offices are staffed by one or more agricultural experts, who work in cooperation with the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, and who provide information to agricultural producers and others.

County - Any county, parish, or other political subdivision of a state shown on your accepted application, including

acreage in a field that extends into an adjoining county if the county boundary is not readily discernible.

Cover crop - A crop generally recognized by agricultural experts as agronomically sound for the area for erosion control or other purposes related to conservation or soil improvement. A cover crop may be considered to be a second crop (see the definition of "second crop").

Coverage - The insurance provided by this policy, against insured loss of production or value, by unit as shown on your summary of coverage.

Coverage begins, date - The calendar date insurance begins on the insured crop, as contained in the Crop Provisions, or the date planting begins on the unit (see section 11 of these Basic Provisions for specific provisions relating to prevented planting).

Crop Provisions - The part of the policy that contains the specific provisions of insurance for each insured crop.

Crop year - The period within which the insured crop is normally grown, regardless of whether or not it is actually grown, and designated by the calendar year in which the insured crop is normally harvested, unless otherwise specified in the Crop Provisions.

Damage - Injury, deterioration, or loss of production of the insured crop due to insured or uninsured causes.

Days - Calendar days.

Deductible - The amount determined by subtracting the coverage level percentage you choose from 100 percent. For example, if you elected a 65 percent coverage level, your deductible would be 35 percent ($100\% - 65\% = 35\%$).

Delinquent debt - Has the same meaning as the term defined in 7 CFR part 400, subpart U.

Disinterested third party - A person that does not have any familial relationship (parents, brothers, sisters, children, spouse, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, first cousins, or grandparents, related by blood, adoption or marriage, are considered to have a familial relationship) with you or who will not benefit financially from the sale of the insured crop. Persons who are authorized to conduct quality analysis in accordance with the Crop Provisions are considered disinterested third parties unless there is a familial relationship.

Double crop - Producing two or more crops for harvest on the same acreage in the same crop year.

Earliest planting date - The initial planting date contained in the Special Provisions, which is the earliest date you may plant an insured agricultural commodity and qualify for a replanting payment if such payments are authorized by the Crop Provisions.

End of insurance period, date of - The date upon which your crop insurance coverage ceases for the crop year (see Crop Provisions and section 11).

Enterprise unit - All insurable acreage of the same insured crop or all insurable irrigated or non-irrigated acreage of the same insured crop in the county in which you have a share on the date coverage begins for the crop year, provided the requirements of section 34 are met.

Field - All acreage of tillable land within a natural or artificial boundary (e.g., roads, waterways, fences, etc.). Different planting patterns or planting different crops do not create separate fields.

Final planting date - The date contained in the Special Provisions for the insured crop by which the crop must

initially be planted in order to be insured for the full production guarantee or amount of insurance per acre.

First insured crop - With respect to a single crop year and any specific crop acreage, the first instance that an agricultural commodity is planted for harvest or prevented from being planted and is insured under the authority of the Act. For example, if winter wheat that is not insured is planted on acreage that is later planted to soybeans that are insured, the first insured crop would be soybeans. If the winter wheat was insured, it would be the first insured crop.

FSA - The Farm Service Agency, an agency of the USDA, or a successor agency.

FSA farm number - The number assigned to the farm by the local FSA office.

Generally recognized - When agricultural experts or organic agricultural experts, as applicable, are aware of the production method or practice and there is no genuine dispute regarding whether the production method or practice allows the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the yield used to determine the production guarantee or amount of insurance.

Good farming practices - The production methods utilized to produce the insured crop and allow it to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the yield used to determine the production guarantee or amount of insurance, including any adjustments for late planted acreage, which are those generally recognized by agricultural experts or organic agricultural experts, depending on the practice, for the area. We may, or you may request us to, contact FCIC to determine if production methods will be considered "good farming practices."

Harvest price - A price determined in accordance with the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions and used to value production to count for revenue protection.

Harvest price exclusion - Revenue protection with the use of the harvest price excluded when determining your revenue protection guarantee. This election is continuous unless canceled by the cancellation date.

Household - A domestic establishment including the members of a family (parents, brothers, sisters, children, spouse, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, first cousins, or grandparents, related by blood, adoption or marriage, are considered to be family members) and others who live under the same roof.

Insurable interest - Your percentage of the insured crop that is at financial risk.

Insurable loss - Damage for which coverage is provided under the terms of your policy, and for which you accept an indemnity payment.

Insured - The named person as shown on the application accepted by us. This term does not extend to any other person having a share or interest in the crop (for example, a partnership, landlord, or any other person) unless specifically indicated on the accepted application.

Insured crop - The crop in the county for which coverage is available under your policy as shown on the application accepted by us.

Intended acreage report - A report of the acreage you intend to plant, by crop, for the current crop year and used solely for the purpose of establishing eligible prevented planting acreage, as required in section 17.

Interplanted - Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in a manner that does not permit separate agronomic maintenance or harvest of the insured crop.

Irrigated practice - A method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated production guarantee or amount of insurance on the irrigated acreage planted to the insured crop.

Late planted - Acreage initially planted to the insured crop after the final planting date.

Late planting period - The period that begins the day after the final planting date for the insured crop and ends 25 days after the final planting date, unless otherwise specified in the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions.

Liability - Your total amount of insurance, value of your production guarantee, or revenue protection guarantee for the unit determined in accordance with the Settlement of Claim provisions of the applicable Crop Provisions.

Limited resource farmer - Has the same meaning as the term defined by USDA at http://lrftool.sc.egov.usda.gov/LRP_Definition.aspx or successor website.

Native sod - Acreage that has no record of being tilled (determined in accordance with information collected and maintained by an agency of the USDA or other verifiable records that you provide and are acceptable to us) for the production of an annual crop on or before February 7, 2014, and on which the plant cover is composed principally of native grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing.

Negligence - The failure to use such care as a reasonably prudent and careful person would use under similar circumstances.

Non-contiguous - Acreage of an insured crop that is separated from other acreage of the same insured crop by land that is neither owned by you nor rented by you for cash or a crop share. However, acreage separated by only a public or private right-of-way, waterway, or an irrigation canal will be considered as contiguous.

Offset - The act of deducting one amount from another amount.

Organic agricultural experts - Persons who are employed by the following organizations: Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas, Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education or the Cooperative Extension System, the agricultural departments of universities, or other persons approved by FCIC, whose research or occupation is related to the specific organic crop or practice for which such expertise is sought.

Organic crop - An agricultural commodity that is organically produced consistent with section 2103 of the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6502).

Organic farming practice - A system of plant production practices used to produce an organic crop that is approved by a certifying agent in accordance with 7 CFR part 205.

Organic plan - A written plan, in accordance with the National Organic Program published in 7 CFR part 205, that describes the organic farming practices that you and

a certifying agent agree upon annually or at such other times as prescribed by the certifying agent.

Organic standards - Standards in accordance with the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.) and 7 CFR part 205.

Perennial crop - A plant, bush, tree or vine crop that has a life span of more than one year.

Person - An individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State. "Person" does not include the United States Government or any agency thereof.

Planted acreage - Land in which seed, plants, or trees have been placed, appropriate for the insured crop and planting method, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice.

Policy - The agreement between you and us to insure an agricultural commodity and consisting of the accepted application, these Basic Provisions, the Crop Provisions, the Special Provisions, the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions, if applicable, other applicable endorsements or options, the actuarial documents for the insured agricultural commodity, the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable, and the applicable regulations published in 7 CFR chapter IV. Insurance for each agricultural commodity in each county will constitute a separate policy.

Practical to replant - Our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, that you are able to replant to the same crop in such areas and under such circumstances as it is customary to replant and that replanting the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. We may consider circumstances as to whether: (1) it is physically possible to replant the acreage; (2) seed germination, emergence, and formation of a healthy plant is likely; (3) field, soil, and growing conditions allow for proper planting and growth of the replanted crop to reach maturity; or (4) other conditions exist, as provided by the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions. Unless we determine it is not practical to replant, based on the circumstances listed above, it will be considered practical to replant through: (1) the final planting date if no late planting period is applicable; (2) the end of the late planting period if the late planting period is less than 10 days; or (3) the 10th day after the final planting date if the crop has a late planting period of 10 days or more. We will consider it practical to replant regardless of the availability of seed or plants, or the input costs necessary to produce the insured crop such as seed or plants, irrigation water, etc.

Premium billing date - The earliest date upon which you will be billed for insurance coverage based on your acreage report. The premium billing date is contained in the Special Provisions.

Prevented planting - Failure to plant the insured crop by the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county, or within any applicable late planting period, due to an insured cause of loss that is general to the surrounding area and that prevents other producers from planting acreage with similar

characteristics. Failure to plant because of uninsured causes such as lack of proper equipment or labor to plant acreage, or use of a particular production method, is not considered prevented planting.

Price election - The amount contained in the actuarial documents that is the value per pound, bushel, ton, carton, or other applicable unit of measure for the purposes of determining premium and indemnity under the policy. A price election is not applicable for crops for which revenue protection is available.

Production guarantee (per acre) - The number of pounds, bushels, tons, cartons, or other applicable units of measure determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Production report - A written record showing your annual production and used by us to determine your yield for insurance purposes in accordance with section 3. The report contains yield information for previous years, including planted acreage and production. This report must be supported by written verifiable records from a warehouseman or buyer of the insured crop, by measurement of farm-stored production, or by other records of production approved by us on an individual case basis in accordance with FCIC approved procedures.

Prohibited substance - Any biological, chemical, or other agent that is prohibited from use or is not included in the organic standards for use on any certified organic, transitional or buffer zone acreage. Lists of such substances are contained at 7 CFR part 205.

Projected price - The price for each crop determined in accordance with the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions. The applicable projected price is used for each crop for which revenue protection is available, regardless of whether you elect to obtain revenue protection or yield protection for such crop.

Replanted crop –

- (1) The same agricultural commodity replanted on the same acreage as the insured crop for harvest in the same crop year if:
 - (i) The replanting is specifically made optional by the policy and you elect to replant the crop and insure it under the policy covering the first insured crop; or
 - (ii) Replanting is required by the policy.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions, the crop will be considered an insured replanted crop and no replanting payment will be paid if we have determined it is not practical to replant the insured crop and you choose to plant the acreage to the same insured crop within or prior to the late planting period or after the final planting date if no late planting period is applicable. If we determine it is not practical to replant and you plant the acreage to the same insured crop, any indemnity will be based on the greater of:
 - (i) Our appraised production on the initially planted crop;
 - (ii) Our subsequent appraisal of the replanted crop if the replanted crop is not harvested; or
 - (iii) The harvested production from the replanted crop.

Replanting - Performing the cultural practices necessary to prepare the land to replace the seed or plants of the damaged or destroyed insured crop and then replacing the seed or plants of the same crop in the same insured acreage. The same crop does not necessarily mean the same type or variety of the crop unless different types or varieties constitute separate crops or it is otherwise specified in the policy.

Representative sample - Portions of the insured crop that must remain in the field for examination and review by our loss adjuster when making a crop appraisal, as specified in the Crop Provisions. In certain instances we may allow you to harvest the crop and require only that samples of the crop residue be left in the field.

Revenue protection - A plan of insurance that provides protection against loss of revenue due to a production loss, price decline or increase, or a combination of both. If the harvest price exclusion is elected, the insurance coverage provides protection only against loss of revenue due to a production loss, price decline, or a combination of both.

Revenue protection guarantee (per acre) - For revenue protection only, the amount determined by multiplying the production guarantee (per acre) by the greater of your projected price or your harvest price. If the harvest price exclusion is elected, the production guarantee (per acre) is only multiplied by your projected price.

RMA's website - A website hosted by RMA and located at <http://www.rma.usda.gov/> or a successor website.

Sales closing date - A date contained in the Special Provisions by which an application must be filed. The last date by which you may change your crop insurance coverage for a crop year.

Second crop - With respect to a single crop year, the next occurrence of planting any agricultural commodity for harvest following a first insured crop on the same acreage. The second crop may be the same or a different agricultural commodity as the first insured crop, except the term does not include a replanted crop. A cover crop, planted after a first insured crop and planted for the purpose of haying, grazing or otherwise harvesting in any manner or that is hayed or grazed during the crop year, or that is otherwise harvested is considered to be a second crop. A cover crop that is covered by FSA's noninsured crop disaster assistance program (NAP) or receives other USDA benefits associated with forage crops will be considered as planted for the purpose of haying, grazing or otherwise harvesting. A crop meeting the conditions stated herein will be considered to be a second crop regardless of whether or not it is insured. Notwithstanding the references to haying and grazing as harvesting in these Basic Provisions, for the purpose of determining the end of the insurance period, harvest of the crop will be as defined in the applicable Crop Provisions.

Section - For the purposes of unit structure, a unit of measure under a rectangular survey system describing a tract of land usually one mile square and usually containing approximately 640 acres.

Share - Your insurable interest in the insured crop as an owner, operator, or tenant at the time insurance attaches. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount

of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share at the earlier of the time of loss or the beginning of harvest.

Special Provisions - The part of the policy that contains specific provisions of insurance for each insured crop that may vary by geographic area.

State - The state shown on your accepted application.

Substantial beneficial interest - An interest held by any person of at least 10 percent in you (e.g., there are two partnerships that each have a 50 percent interest in you and each partnership is made up of two individuals, each with a 50 percent share in the partnership. In this case, each individual would be considered to have a 25 percent interest in you, and both the partnerships and the individuals would have a substantial beneficial interest in you. The spouses of the individuals would not be considered to have a substantial beneficial interest unless the spouse was one of the individuals that made up the partnership. However, if each partnership is made up of six individuals with equal interests, then each would only have an 8.33 percent interest in you and although the partnership would still have a substantial beneficial interest in you, the individuals would not for the purposes of reporting in section 2). The spouse of any individual applicant or individual insured will be presumed to have a substantial beneficial interest in the applicant or insured unless the spouses can prove they are legally separated or otherwise legally separate under the applicable State dissolution of marriage laws. Any child of an individual applicant or individual insured will not be considered to have a substantial beneficial interest in the applicant or insured unless the child has a separate legal interest in such person.

Summary of coverage - Our statement to you, based upon your acreage report, specifying the insured crop and the guarantee or amount of insurance coverage provided by unit.

Sustainable farming practice - A system or process for producing an agricultural commodity, excluding organic farming practices, that is necessary to produce the crop and is generally recognized by agricultural experts for the area to conserve or enhance natural resources and the environment.

Tenant - A person who rents land from another person for a share of the crop or a share of the proceeds of the crop (see the definition of "share" above).

Termination date - The calendar date contained in the Crop Provisions upon which your insurance ceases to be in effect because of nonpayment of any amount due us under the policy, including premium.

Tilled - The termination of existing plants by plowing, disking, burning, application of chemicals, or by other means to prepare acreage for the production of an annual crop.

Timely planted - Planted on or before the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county.

Transitional acreage - Acreage on which organic farming practices are being followed that does not yet qualify to be designated as organic acreage.

USDA - United States Department of Agriculture.

Verifiable records - Has the same meaning as the term defined in 7 CFR part 400, subpart G.

Void - When the policy is considered not to have existed for a crop year.

Whole-farm unit - All insurable acreage of all the insured crops planted in the county in which you have a share on the date coverage begins for each crop for the crop year and for which the whole-farm unit structure is available in accordance with section 34.

Written agreement - A document that alters designated terms of a policy as authorized under these Basic Provisions, the Crop Provisions, or the Special Provisions for the insured crop (see section 18).

Yield protection - A plan of insurance that only provides protection against a production loss and is available only for crops for which revenue protection is available.

Yield protection guarantee (per acre) - When yield protection is selected for a crop that has revenue protection available, the amount determined by multiplying the production guarantee by your projected price.

2. Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination.

(a) This is a continuous policy and will remain in effect for each crop year following the acceptance of the original application until canceled by you in accordance with the terms of the policy or terminated by operation of the terms of the policy or by us. In accordance with section 4, FCIC may change the coverage provided from year to year.

(b) With respect to your application for insurance:

- (1) You must include your social security number (SSN) if you are an individual (if you are an individual applicant operating as a business, you may provide an employer identification number (EIN) but you must also provide your SSN); or
- (2) You must include your EIN if you are a person other than an individual;
- (3) In addition to the requirements of section 2(b)(1) or (2), you must include the following for all persons who have a substantial beneficial interest in you:
 - (i) The SSN for individuals; or
 - (ii) The EIN for persons other than individuals and the SSNs for all individuals that comprise the person with the EIN if such individuals also have a substantial beneficial interest in you;
- (4) You must include:
 - (i) Your election of revenue protection, yield protection, or other available plan of insurance; coverage level; percentage of price election or percentage of projected price, as applicable; crop, type, variety, or class; and any other material information required on the application to insure the crop; and
 - (ii) All the information required in section 2(b)(4)(i) or your application will not be accepted and no coverage will be provided;
- (5) Your application will not be accepted and no insurance will be provided for the year of application if the application does not contain your SSN or EIN. If your application contains an incorrect SSN or EIN for you, your application will be considered not to have been accepted, no

insurance will be provided for the year of application and for any subsequent crop years, as applicable, and such policies will be void if:

- (i) Such number is not corrected by you; or
 - (ii) You correct the SSN or EIN but:
 - (A) You cannot prove that any error was inadvertent (Simply stating the error was inadvertent is not sufficient to prove the error was inadvertent); or
 - (B) It is determined that the incorrect number would have allowed you to obtain disproportionate benefits under the crop insurance program, you are determined to be ineligible for insurance or you could avoid an obligation or requirement under any State or Federal law;
- (6) With respect to persons with a substantial beneficial interest in you:
- (i) The insurance coverage for all crops included on your application will be reduced proportionately by the percentage interest in you of persons with a substantial beneficial interest in you (presumed to be 50 percent for spouses of individuals) if the SSNs or EINs of such persons are included on your application, the SSNs or EINs are correct, and the persons with a substantial beneficial interest in you are ineligible for insurance;
 - (ii) Your policies for all crops included on your application, and for all applicable crop years, will be void if the SSN or EIN of any person with a substantial beneficial interest in you is incorrect or is not included on your application and:
 - (A) Such number is not corrected or provided by you, as applicable;
 - (B) You cannot prove that any error or omission was inadvertent (Simply stating the error or omission was inadvertent is not sufficient to prove the error or omission was inadvertent); or
 - (C) Even after the correct SSN or EIN is provided by you, it is determined that the incorrect or omitted SSN or EIN would have allowed you to obtain disproportionate benefits under the crop insurance program, the person with a substantial beneficial interest in you is determined to be ineligible for insurance, or you or the person with a substantial beneficial interest in you could avoid an obligation or requirement under any State or Federal law; or
 - (iii) Except as provided in sections 2(b)(6)(ii)(B) and (C), your policies will not be voided if you subsequently provide the correct SSN or EIN for persons with a substantial beneficial interest in you and the persons are eligible for insurance;

- (7) When any of your policies are void under sections 2(b)(5) or (6):
 - (i) You must repay any indemnity, prevented planting payment or replanting payment that may have been paid for all applicable crops and crop years;
 - (ii) Even though the policies are void, you will still be required to pay an amount equal to 20 percent of the premium that you would otherwise be required to pay; and
 - (iii) If you previously paid premium or administrative fees, any amount in excess of the amount required in section 2(b)(7)(ii) will be returned to you;
- (8) Notwithstanding any of the provisions in this section, if you certify to an incorrect SSN or EIN, or receive an indemnity, prevented planting payment or replanting payment and the SSN or EIN was not correct, you may be subject to civil, criminal or administrative sanctions;
- (9) If any of the information regarding persons with a substantial beneficial interest in you changes after the sales closing date for the previous crop year, you must revise your application by the sales closing date for the current crop year to reflect the correct information. However, if such information changed less than 30 days before the sales closing date for the current crop year, you must revise your application by the sales closing date for the next crop year. If you fail to provide the required revisions, the provisions in section 2(b)(6) will apply; and
- (10) If you are, or a person with a substantial beneficial interest in you is, not eligible to obtain a SSN or EIN, whichever is required, you must request an assigned number for the purposes of this policy from us:
 - (i) A number will be provided only if you can demonstrate you are, or a person with a substantial beneficial interest in you is, eligible to receive Federal benefits;
 - (ii) If a number cannot be provided for you in accordance with section 2(b)(10)(i), your application will not be accepted; or
 - (iii) If a number cannot be provided for any person with a substantial beneficial interest in you in accordance with section 2(b)(10)(i), the amount of coverage for all crops on the application will be reduced proportionately by the percentage interest of such person in you.
- (c) After acceptance of the application, you may not cancel this policy for the initial crop year. Thereafter, the policy will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided below.
- (d) Either you or we may cancel this policy after the initial crop year by providing written notice to the other on or before the cancellation date shown in the Crop Provisions.
- (e) Any amount due to us for any policy authorized under the Act will be offset from any indemnity or prevented

planting payment due you for this or any other crop insured with us under the authority of the Act.

- (1) Even if your claim has not yet been paid, you must still pay the premium and administrative fee on or before the termination date for you to remain eligible for insurance.
 - (2) If you and we agree, your premium and administrative fees can be offset from any indemnity or prevented planting payment due you even if it is prior to the billing date of the premium and administrative fees.
 - (3) If we offset any amount due us from an indemnity or prevented planting payment owed to you, the date of payment for the purpose of determining whether you have a delinquent debt will be the date that you submit the claim for indemnity in accordance with section 14(e) (Your Duties).
- (f) A delinquent debt for any policy will make you ineligible to obtain crop insurance authorized under the Act for any subsequent crop year and result in termination of all policies in accordance with section 2(f)(2).
- (1) With respect to ineligibility:
 - (i) Ineligibility for crop insurance will be effective on:
 - (A) The date that a policy was terminated in accordance with section 2(f)(2) for the crop for which you failed to pay premium, an administrative fee, or any related interest owed, as applicable;
 - (B) The payment due date contained in any notification of indebtedness for any overpaid indemnity, prevented planting payment or replanting payment, if you fail to pay the amount owed, including any related interest owed, as applicable, by such due date; or
 - (C) The termination date for the crop year prior to the crop year in which a scheduled payment is due under a written payment agreement if you fail to pay the amount owed by any payment date in any agreement to pay the debt.
 - (ii) If you are ineligible and a policy has been terminated in accordance with section 2(f)(2), you will not receive any indemnity, prevented planting payment or replanting payment, if applicable, and such ineligibility and termination of the policy may affect your eligibility for benefits under other USDA programs. Any indemnity, prevented planting payment or replanting payment that may be owed for the policy before it has been terminated will remain owed to you, but may be offset in accordance with section 2(e), unless your policy was terminated in accordance with sections 2(f)(2)(i)(A), (B), or (D).
 - (2) With respect to termination:
 - (i) Termination will be effective on:
 - (A) For a policy with unpaid administrative fees or premiums, the termination date

immediately subsequent to the billing date for the crop year (For policies for which the sales closing date is prior to the termination date, such policies will terminate for the current crop year even if insurance attached prior to the termination date. Such termination will be considered effective as of the sales closing date and no insurance will be considered to have attached for the crop year and no indemnity, prevented planting or replanting payment will be owed);

- (B) For a policy with other amounts due, the termination date immediately following the date you have a delinquent debt (For policies for which the sales closing date is prior to the termination date, such policies will terminate for the current crop year even if insurance attached prior to the termination date. Such termination will be considered effective as of the sales closing date and no insurance will be considered to have attached for the crop year and no indemnity, prevented planting or replanting payment will be owed);
 - (C) For all other policies that are issued by us under the authority of the Act, the termination date that coincides with the termination date for the policy with the delinquent debt or, if there is no coincidental termination date, the termination date immediately following the date you become ineligible; or
 - (D) For execution of a written payment agreement and failure to make any scheduled payment, the termination date for the crop year prior to the crop year in which you failed to make the scheduled payment (for this purpose only, the crop year will start the day after the termination date and end on the next termination date, e.g., if the termination date is November 30 and you fail to make a payment on November 15, 2019, your policy will terminate on November 30, 2018, for the 2019 crop year).
- (ii) For all policies terminated under sections 2(f)(2)(i)(A), (B), or (D), any indemnities, prevented planting payments or replanting payments paid subsequent to the termination date must be repaid.
 - (iii) Once the policy is terminated, it cannot be reinstated for the current crop year unless:
 - (A) The termination was in error;
 - (B) The Administrator of the Risk Management Agency, at his or her sole discretion, determines that the following are met:

- (1) In accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart U, and FCIC issued procedures, you provide documentation that your failure to pay your debt is due to an unforeseen or unavoidable event or an extraordinary weather event that created an impossible situation for you to make timely payment;
- (2) You remit full payment of the delinquent debt owed to us or FCIC with your request submitted in accordance with section 2(f)(2)(iii)(B)(3); and
- (3) You submit a written request for reinstatement of your policy to us no later than 60 days after the termination date or the missed payment date of a previously executed written payment agreement, or in the case of overpaid indemnity or any amount that became due after the termination date, the due date specified in the notice to you of the amount due, if applicable.
- (i) If authorization for reinstatement, as defined in 7 CFR part 400, subpart U, is granted, your policies will be reinstated effective at the beginning of the crop year for which you were determined ineligible, and you will be entitled to all applicable benefits under such policies, provided you meet all eligibility requirements and comply with the terms of the policy; and
- (ii) There is no evidence of fraud or misrepresentation; or
- (C) We determine that, in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart U, and FCIC issued procedures, the following are met:
- (1) You can demonstrate:
- (i) You made timely payment for the amount of premium owed but you inadvertently omitted some small amount, such as the most recent month's interest or a small administrative fee;
- (ii) The amount of the payment was clearly transposed from the amount that was otherwise due (For example, you owed \$892 but you paid \$829); or
- (iii) You timely made the full payment of the amount owed
- but the delivery of that payment was delayed, and was postmarked no more than seven calendar days after the termination date or the missed payment date of a previously executed written payment agreement, or in the case of overpaid indemnity or any amount that became due after the termination date, the due date specified in a notice to you of an amount due, as applicable.
- (2) You remit full payment of the delinquent debt owed to us; and
- (3) You submit a written request for reinstatement of your policy to us in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart U, and applicable procedures no later than 30 days after the termination date or the missed payment date of a previously executed written payment agreement, or in the case of overpaid indemnity or any amount that became due after the termination date, the due date specified in the notice to you of the amount due, if applicable; and
- (4) If authorization for reinstatement, as defined in 7 CFR part 400, subpart U, is granted, your policies will be reinstated effective at the beginning of the crop year for which you were determined ineligible, and you will be entitled to all applicable benefits under such policies, provided you meet all eligibility requirements and comply with the terms of the policy; and
- (5) There is no evidence of fraud or misrepresentation.
- (iv) A determination made under:
- (A) Section 2(f)(2)(iii)(B) may only be appealed to the National Appeals Division in accordance with 7 CFR part 11; and
- (B) Section 2(f)(2)(iii)(C) may only be appealed in accordance with section 20.
- (3) To regain eligibility, you must:
- (i) Repay the delinquent debt in full;
- (ii) Execute a written payment agreement, in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart U, and make payments in accordance with the agreement; or
- (iii) Have your debts discharged in bankruptcy.
- (4) After you become eligible for crop insurance, if you want to obtain coverage for your crops, you must submit a new application on or before the sales closing date for the crop (Since applications

for crop insurance cannot be accepted after the sales closing date, if you make any payment after the sales closing date, you cannot apply for insurance until the next crop year).

- (5) For example, for the 2019 crop year, if crop A, with a termination date of October 31, 2018, and crop B, with a termination date of March 15, 2019, are insured and you do not pay the premium for crop A by the termination date, you are ineligible for crop insurance as of October 31, 2018, and crop A's policy is terminated as of that date. Crop B's policy does not terminate until March 15, 2019, and an indemnity for the 2018 crop year may still be owed. If you enter into a written payment agreement on September 25, 2019, the earliest date by which you can obtain crop insurance for crop A is to apply for crop insurance by the October 31, 2019, sales closing date and for crop B is to apply for crop insurance by the March 15, 2020, sales closing date. If you fail to make a payment that was scheduled to be made on April 1, 2020, your policy will terminate as of October 31, 2019, for crop A, and March 15, 2020, for crop B, and no indemnity, prevented planting payment or replanting payment will be due for that crop year for either crop. You will not be eligible to apply for crop insurance for any crop until after the amounts owed are paid in full or you have your debts discharged in bankruptcy.
- (6) If you are determined to be ineligible under section 2(f), persons with a substantial beneficial interest in you may also be ineligible until you become eligible again.
- (g) In cases where there has been a death, disappearance, judicially declared incompetence, or dissolution of any insured person:
 - (1) If any married individual insured dies, disappears, or is judicially declared incompetent, the named insured on the policy will automatically convert to the name of the spouse if:
 - (i) The spouse was included on the policy as having a substantial beneficial interest in the named insured; and
 - (ii) The spouse has a share of the crop.
 - (2) The provisions in section 2(g)(3) will be applicable if:
 - (i) Any partner, member, shareholder, etc., of an insured entity dies, disappears, or is judicially declared incompetent, and such event automatically dissolves the entity; or
 - (ii) An individual, whose estate is left to a beneficiary other than a spouse or left to the spouse and the criteria in section 2(g)(1) are not met, dies, disappears, or is judicially declared incompetent.
 - (3) If section 2(g)(2) applies and the death, disappearance, or judicially declared incompetence occurred:
 - (i) More than 30 days before the cancellation date, the policy is automatically canceled as of the cancellation date and a new application must be submitted; or
 - (ii) Thirty days or less before the cancellation date, or after the cancellation date, the policy will continue in effect through the crop year immediately following the cancellation date and be automatically canceled as of the cancellation date immediately following the end of the insurance period for the crop year, unless canceled by the cancellation date prior to the start of the insurance period:
 - (A) A new application for insurance must be submitted prior to the sales closing date for coverage for the subsequent crop year; and
 - (B) Any indemnity, replanting payment or prevented planting payment will be paid to the person or persons determined to be beneficially entitled to the payment and such person or persons must comply with all policy provisions and pay the premium.
- (4) If any insured entity is dissolved for reasons other than death, disappearance, or judicially declared incompetence:
 - (i) Before the cancellation date, the policy is automatically canceled as of the cancellation date and a new application must be submitted; or
 - (ii) On or after the cancellation date, the policy will continue in effect through the crop year immediately following the cancellation date and be automatically canceled as of the cancellation date immediately following the end of the insurance period for the crop year, unless canceled by the cancellation date prior to the start of the insurance period:
 - (A) A new application for insurance must be submitted prior to the sales closing date for coverage for the subsequent crop year; and
 - (B) Any indemnity, replanting payment or prevented planting payment will be paid to the person or persons determined to be beneficially entitled to the payment and such person or persons must comply with all policy provisions and pay the premium.
- (5) If section 2(g)(2) or (4) applies, a remaining member of the insured person or the beneficiary is required to report to us the death, disappearance, judicial incompetence, or other event that causes dissolution not later than the next cancellation date, except if section 2(g)(3)(ii) applies, notice must be provided by the cancellation date for the next crop year. If notice is not provided timely, the provisions of section 2(g)(2) or (4) will apply retroactive to the date such notice should have been provided and any payments made after the date the policy should have been canceled must be returned.

- (h) We may cancel your policy if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.
- (i) The cancellation and termination dates are contained in the Crop Provisions.
- (j) Any person may sign any document relative to crop insurance coverage on behalf of any other person covered by such a policy, provided that the person has a properly executed power of attorney or such other legally sufficient document authorizing such person to sign. You are still responsible for the accuracy of all information provided on your behalf and may be subject to the consequences in section 6(g), and any other applicable consequences, if any information has been misreported.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices.

- (a) Unless adjusted or limited in accordance with your policy, the production guarantee or amount of insurance, coverage level, and price at which an indemnity will be determined for each unit will be those used to calculate your summary of coverage for each crop year.
- (b) With respect to the insurance choices:
 - (1) For all acreage of the insured crop in the county, unless one of the conditions in section 3(b)(2) exists, you must select the same:
 - (i) Plan of insurance (e.g., yield protection, revenue protection, actual production history, amount of insurance, etc.);
 - (ii) Level of coverage (all catastrophic risk protection or the same level of additional coverage); and
 - (iii) Percentage of the available price election, or projected price for yield protection. For revenue protection, the percentage of price is specified in section 3(c)(2). If different prices are provided by type or variety, insurance will be based on the price provided for each type or variety and the same price percentage will apply to all types or varieties.
 - (2) You do not have to select the same plan of insurance, level of coverage or percentage of available price election or projected price if:
 - (i) The applicable Crop Provisions allow you the option to separately insure individual crop types or varieties. In this case, each individual type or variety insured by you will be subject to separate administrative fees. For example, if two grape varieties in California are insured under the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement and two varieties are insured under an additional coverage policy, a separate administrative fee will be charged for each of the four varieties; or
 - (ii) You have additional coverage for the crop in the county and the acreage has been designated as "high-risk" by FCIC. In such case, you will be able to exclude coverage for the high-risk land under the additional coverage policy and insure such acreage under a separate Catastrophic Risk

Protection Endorsement, provided the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement is obtained from the same insurance provider from which the additional coverage was obtained. If you have revenue protection and exclude high-risk land, the catastrophic risk protection coverage will be yield protection only for the excluded high-risk land.

- (iii) You have additional coverage for the crop in the county, and the actuarial documents provide for separate coverage by irrigated and non-irrigated practices for the crop.
 - (A) You may select one coverage level for all irrigated acreage and one coverage level for all non-irrigated acreage. For example: you may choose a 65 percent coverage level for all irrigated acreage (corn irrigated practice) and an 80 percent coverage level for all non-irrigated acreage (corn non-irrigated practice).
 - (B) If the Crop Provisions allow the option to separately insure individual crop types or varieties, and the actuarial documents provide for separate coverage, you may select coverage levels by irrigated and non-irrigated practice for each separate type or variety.
- (c) With respect to revenue protection, if available for the crop:
 - (1) You may change to another plan of insurance and change your coverage level or elect the harvest price exclusion by giving written notice to us not later than the sales closing date for the insured crop;
 - (2) Your projected price and harvest price will be 100 percent of the projected price and harvest price issued by FCIC;
 - (3) If the harvest price exclusion is:
 - (i) Not elected, your projected price is used to initially determine the revenue protection guarantee (per acre), and if the harvest price is greater than the projected price, the revenue protection guarantee (per acre) will be recomputed using your harvest price; or
 - (ii) Elected, your projected price is used to compute your revenue protection guarantee (per acre);
 - (4) Your projected price is used to calculate your premium, any replanting payment, and any prevented planting payment; and
 - (5) If the projected price or harvest price cannot be calculated for the current crop year under the provisions contained in the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions:
 - (i) For the projected price:
 - (A) Revenue protection will not be provided and you will automatically be covered under the yield protection plan of insurance for the current crop year

- unless you cancel your coverage by the cancellation date or change your plan of insurance by the sales closing date;
- (B) Notice will be provided on RMA's website by the date specified in the applicable projected price definition contained in the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions;
 - (C) The projected price will be determined by FCIC and will be released by the date specified in the applicable projected price definition contained in the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions; and
 - (D) Your coverage will automatically revert to revenue protection for the next crop year that revenue protection is available unless you cancel your coverage by the cancellation date or change your coverage by the sales closing date; or
- (ii) For the harvest price:
 - (A) Revenue protection will continue to be available; and
 - (B) The harvest price will be determined and announced by FCIC.
- (d) With respect to yield protection, if available for the crop:
- (1) You may change to another plan of insurance and change your percentage of price and your coverage level by giving written notice to us not later than the sales closing date for the insured crop;
 - (2) The percentage of the projected price selected by you multiplied by the projected price issued by FCIC is your projected price that is used to compute the value of your production guarantee (per acre) and the value of the production to count; and
 - (3) Since the projected price may change each year, if you do not select a new percentage of the projected price on or before the sales closing date, we will assign a percentage which bears the same relationship to the percentage that was in effect for the preceding year (e.g., if you selected 100 percent of the projected price for the previous crop year and you do not select a new percentage for the current crop year, we will assign 100 percent for the current crop year).
- (e) With respect to all plans of insurance other than revenue protection and yield protection (e.g., APH, dollar amount plans of insurance, etc.):
- (1) In addition to the price election or amount of insurance available on the contract change date, we may provide an additional price election or amount of insurance no later than 15 days prior to the sales closing date.
 - (i) You must select the additional price election or amount of insurance on or before the sales closing date for the insured crop.
 - (ii) These additional price elections or amounts of insurance will not be less than those available on the contract change date.
 - (iii) If you elect the additional price election or amount of insurance, any claim settlement and amount of premium will be based on your additional price election or amount of insurance.
 - (2) You may change to another plan of insurance or change your coverage level, amount of insurance or percentage of the price election, as applicable, for the following crop year by giving written notice to us not later than the sales closing date for the insured crop.
 - (3) Your amount of insurance will be the amount of insurance issued by FCIC multiplied by the coverage level percentage you elected. Your price election will be the price election issued by FCIC multiplied by the percentage of price you elected.
 - (4) Since the amount of insurance or price election may change each year, if you do not select a new amount of insurance or percentage of the price election on or before the sales closing date, we will assign an amount of insurance or percentage of the price election which bears the same relationship to the amount of insurance or percentage of the price election that was in effect for the preceding year (e.g., if you selected 100 percent of the price election for the previous crop year and you do not select a new percentage of the price election for the current crop year, we will assign 100 percent of the price election for the current crop year).
- (f) You must report all production of the crop (insured and uninsured) to us for the previous crop year by the earlier of the acreage reporting date or 45 days after the cancellation date, unless otherwise stated in the Special Provisions or as specified in section 18:
- (1) If you do not provide the required production report, we will assign a yield for the previous crop year. The yield assigned by us will not be more than 75 percent of the yield used by us to determine your coverage for the previous crop year. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your approved yield for the purpose of determining your coverage for the current crop year.
 - (2) If you have filed a claim for any crop year, the documents signed by you which state the amount of production used to complete the claim for indemnity will be the production report for that year unless otherwise specified by FCIC.
 - (3) Production and acreage for the prior crop year must be reported for each proposed optional unit by the production reporting date, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions. If you do not provide the information stated above, the optional units will be combined into the basic unit.
 - (4) Appraisals obtained from only a portion of the acreage in a field that remains unharvested after the remainder of the crop within the field has been destroyed or put to another use will not be used to establish your actual yield unless

representative samples are required to be left by you in accordance with the Crop Provisions.

(g) It is your responsibility to accurately report all information that is used to determine your approved yield.

(1) You must certify to the accuracy of this information on your production report.

(2) If you fail to accurately report any information or if you do not provide any required records, you will be subject to the provisions regarding misreporting contained in section 6(g), unless the information is corrected:

(i) On or before the production reporting date; or

(ii) Because the incorrect information was the result of our error or the error of someone from USDA.

(3) If you do not have written verifiable records to support the information on your production report, you will receive an assigned yield in accordance with section 3(f)(1) and 7 CFR part 400, subpart G for those crop years for which you do not have such records.

(4) At any time we discover you have misreported any material information used to determine your approved yield or your approved yield is not correct, the following actions will be taken, as applicable:

(i) We will correct your approved yield for the crop year such information is not correct, and all subsequent crop years;

(ii) We will correct the unit structure, if necessary;

(iii) Any overpaid or underpaid indemnity or premium must be repaid; and

(iv) You will be subject to the provisions regarding misreporting contained in section 6(g)(1), unless the incorrect information was the result of our error or the error of someone from USDA.

(h) In addition to any consequences in section 3(g), at any time the circumstances described below are discovered, your approved yield will be adjusted:

(1) By including an assigned yield determined in accordance with section 3(f)(1) and 7 CFR part 400, subpart G, if the actual yield reported in the database is excessive for any crop year, as determined by FCIC under its procedures, and you do not provide verifiable records to support the yield in the database (If there are verifiable records for the yield in your database, the yield is significantly different from the other yields in the county or your other yields for the crop and you cannot prove there is a valid agronomic basis to support the differences in the yields, the yield will be the average of the yields for the crop or the applicable county transitional yield if you have no other yields for the crop);

(2) By reducing it to an amount consistent with the average of the approved yields for other databases for your farming operation with the

same crop, type, and practice or the county transitional yield, as applicable, if:

(i) The approved APH yield is greater than 115 percent of the average of the approved yields of all applicable databases for your farming operation that have actual yields in them or it is greater than 115 percent of the county transitional yield if no applicable databases exist for comparison;

(ii) The current year's insurable acreage (including applicable prevented planting acreage) is greater than 400 percent of the average number of acres in the database or the acres contained in two or more individual years in the database are each less than 10 percent of the current year's insurable acreage in the unit (including applicable prevented planting acreage); and

(iii) We determine there is no valid agronomic basis to support the approved yield; or

(3) To an amount consistent with the production methods actually carried out for the crop year if you use a different production method than was previously used and the production method actually carried out is likely to result in a yield lower than the average of your previous actual yields. The yield will be adjusted based on your other units where such production methods were carried out or to the applicable county transitional yield for the production methods if other such units do not exist. You must notify us of changes in your production methods by the acreage reporting date. If you fail to notify us, in addition to the reduction of your approved yield described herein, you will be considered to have misreported information and you will be subject to the consequences in section 6(g). For example, for a non-irrigated unit, your yield is based upon acreage of the crop that is watered once prior to planting, and the crop is not watered prior to planting for the current crop year. Your approved APH yield will be reduced to an amount consistent with the actual production history of your other non-irrigated units where the crop has not been watered prior to planting or limited to the non-irrigated transitional yield for the unit if other such units do not exist.

(i) Unless you meet the double cropping requirements contained in section 17(f)(4), if you elect to plant a second crop on acreage where the first insured crop was prevented from being planted, you will receive a yield equal to 60 percent of the approved yield for the first insured crop to calculate your average yield for subsequent crop years (Not applicable to crops if the APH is not the basis for the insurance guarantee). If the unit contains both prevented planting and planted acreage of the same crop, the yield for such acreage will be determined by:

(1) Multiplying the number of insured prevented planting acres by 60 percent of the approved yield for the first insured crop;

- (2) Adding the totals from section 3(i)(1) to the amount of appraised or harvested production for all of the insured planted acreage; and
- (3) Dividing the total in section 3(i)(2) by the total number of acres in the unit.

- (j) Hail and fire coverage may be excluded from the covered causes of loss for an insured crop only if you select additional coverage of not less than 65 percent of the approved yield indemnified at the 100 percent price election, or an equivalent coverage as established by FCIC, and you have purchased the same or a higher dollar amount of coverage for hail and fire from us or any other source. If you elected a whole-farm unit, you may exclude hail and fire coverage only if allowed by the Special Provisions.
- (k) The applicable premium rate, or formula to calculate the premium rate, and transitional yield will be those contained in the actuarial documents except, in the case of high-risk land, a written agreement may be requested to change such transitional yield or premium rate.
- (l) Notwithstanding any other provision, if you qualify as a beginning farmer or rancher and were previously involved in a farming or ranching operation, including involvement in the decision-making or physical involvement in the production of the crop or livestock on the farm, for any acreage obtained by you, you may receive a yield that is the higher of:
 - (1) The actual production history of the previous producer of the crop or livestock on the acreage you were previously involved with; or
 - (2) Your actual production history.

4. Contract Changes.

- (a) We may change the terms of your coverage under this policy from year to year.
- (b) Any changes in policy provisions, amounts of insurance, premium rates, program dates, price elections or the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions, if applicable, can be viewed on RMA's website not later than the contract change date contained in the Crop Provisions (except as allowed herein or as specified in section 3). We may only revise this information after the contract change date to correct clear errors (e.g., the price for oats was announced at \$25.00 per bushel instead of \$2.50 per bushel or the final planting date should be May 10 but the final planting date in the Special Provisions states August 10).
- (c) After the contract change date, all changes specified in section 4(b) will also be available upon request from your crop insurance agent. You will be provided, in writing, a copy of the changes to the Basic Provisions, Crop Provisions, Commodity Exchange Price Provisions, if applicable, and Special Provisions not later than 30 days prior to the cancellation date for the insured crop. If available from us, you may elect to receive these documents and changes electronically. Acceptance of the changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to change or cancel your insurance coverage.

5. Exclusion of Yields.

If provided in the actuarial documents, you may elect to exclude any actual yield for any crop year when FCIC determines for a county, or its contiguous counties, the per planted acre yield was at least 50 percent below the simple average of the per planted acre yield for the crop in the county for the previous 10 consecutive crop years.

6. Report of Acreage.

- (a) An annual acreage report must be submitted to us on our form for each insured crop in the county on or before the acreage reporting date contained in the Special Provisions, except as follows:
 - (1) If you insure multiple crops with us that have final planting dates on or after August 15 but before December 31, you must submit an acreage report for all such crops on or before the latest applicable acreage reporting date for such crops; and
 - (2) If you insure multiple crops with us that have final planting dates on or after December 31 but before August 15, you must submit an acreage report for all such crops on or before the latest applicable acreage reporting date for such crops.
 - (3) Notwithstanding the provisions in sections 6(a)(1) and (2):
 - (i) If the Special Provisions designate separate planting periods for a crop, you must submit an acreage report for each planting period on or before the acreage reporting date contained in the Special Provisions for the planting period;
 - (ii) If planting of the insured crop continues after the final planting date or you are prevented from planting during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:
 - (A) The acreage reporting date contained in the Special Provisions;
 - (B) The date determined in accordance with sections (a)(1) or (2); or
 - (C) Five days after the end of the late planting period for the insured crop, if applicable; and
 - (iii) If you plant the insured crop on or within five days prior to the final planting date and the final planting date is five or fewer days prior to the acreage reporting date, you must submit an acreage report no later than five days after the acreage reporting date (for example, if the final planting date contained in the Special Provisions is July 10, the acreage reporting date contained in the Special Provisions is July 15 and you plant the insured crop on July 9, you have until July 20 to submit an acreage report for the insured crop).
 - (b) If you do not have a share in an insured crop in the county for the crop year, you must submit an acreage report, on or before the acreage reporting date, so indicating.
 - (c) Your acreage report must include the following information, if applicable:

- (1) The amount of acreage of the crop in the county (insurable and not insurable) in which you have a share and the date the insured crop was planted on the unit as follows:
 - (i) The last date any timely planted acreage was planted and the number of acres planted by such date; and
 - (ii) The date of planting and the number of acres planted per day for acreage planted during the late planting period (If you fail to report the number of acres planted on a daily basis, all acreage planted in the late planting period will be presumed to have been planted on the last day planting took place in the late planting period for the purposes of section 16);
- (2) Your share at the time coverage begins;
- (3) The practice;
- (4) The type; and
- (5) The land identifier for the crop acreage (e.g., legal description, FSA farm number or common land unit number if provided to you by FSA, etc.) as required on our form.
- (d) Regarding the ability to revise an acreage report you have submitted to us:
 - (1) For planted acreage, you cannot revise any information pertaining to the planted acreage after the acreage reporting date without our consent (Consent may only be provided when no cause of loss has occurred; our appraisal has determined that the insured crop will produce at least 90 percent of the yield used to determine your guarantee or the amount of insurance for the unit (including reported and unreported acreage), except when there are unreported units (see section 6(f)); the information on the acreage report is clearly transposed; you provide adequate evidence that we or someone from USDA have committed an error regarding the information on your acreage report; or if expressly permitted by the policy);
 - (2) For prevented planting acreage:
 - (i) On or before the acreage reporting date, you can change any information on any initially submitted acreage report, except as provided in section 6(d)(2)(iii) (e.g., you can correct the reported share, add acreage of the insured crop that was prevented from being planted, etc.);
 - (ii) After the acreage reporting date, you cannot revise any information on the acreage report (e.g., if you have failed to report prevented planting acreage on or before the acreage reporting date, you cannot revise it after the acreage reporting date to include prevented planting acreage) but we will revise information that is clearly transposed or you provide adequate evidence that we or someone from USDA have committed an error regarding the information on your acreage report; and
- (iii) You cannot revise your initially submitted acreage report at any time to change the insured crop, or type, that was reported as prevented from being planted;
- (3) You may request an acreage measurement from FSA or a business that provides such measurement service prior to the acreage reporting date, submit documentation of such request and an acreage report with estimated acreage by the acreage reporting date, and if the acreage measurement shows the estimated acreage was incorrect, we will revise your acreage report to reflect the correct acreage:
 - (i) If an acreage measurement is only requested for a portion of the acreage within a unit, you must separately designate the acreage for which an acreage measurement has been requested;
 - (ii) If an acreage measurement is not provided to us by the time we receive a notice of loss, we may:
 - (A) Defer finalization of the claim until the measurement is completed, and:
 - (1) Make all necessary loss determinations, except the acreage measurement; and
 - (2) Finalize the claim in accordance with applicable policy provisions after you provide the acreage measurement to us (If you fail to provide the measurement, your claim will not be paid); or
 - (B) Elect to measure the acreage, and:
 - (1) Finalize your claim in accordance with applicable policy provisions; and
 - (2) Estimated acreage under this section will not be accepted from you for any subsequent acreage report; and
- (iii) Premium will still be due in accordance with sections 2(e) and 7. If the acreage is not measured as specified in section 6(d)(3)(ii) and the acreage measurement is not provided to us at least 15 days prior to the premium billing date, your premium will be based on the estimated acreage and will be revised, if necessary, when the acreage measurement is provided. If the acreage measurement is not provided by the termination date, you will be precluded from providing any estimated acreage for all subsequent crop years.
- (4) If there is an irreconcilable difference between:
 - (i) The acreage measured by FSA or a measuring service and our on-farm measurement, our on-farm measurement will be used; or
 - (ii) The acreage measured by a measuring service, other than our on-farm measurement, and FSA, the FSA measurement will be used; and

- (5) If the acreage report has been revised in accordance with section 6(d)(1), (2), or (3), the information on the initial acreage report will not be considered misreported for the purposes of section 6(g).
 - (e) We may elect to determine all premiums and indemnities based on the information you submit on the acreage report or upon the factual circumstances we determine to have existed, subject to the provisions contained in section 6(g).
 - (f) If you do not submit an acreage report by the acreage reporting date, or if you fail to report all units, we may elect to determine by unit the insurable crop acreage, share, type and practice, or to deny liability on such units. If we deny liability for the unreported units, your share of any production from the unreported units will be allocated, for loss purposes only, as production to count to the reported units in proportion to the liability on each reported unit. However, such production will not be allocated to prevented planting acreage or otherwise affect any prevented planting payment.
 - (g) You must provide all required reports and you are responsible for the accuracy of all information contained in those reports. You should verify the information on all such reports prior to submitting them to us.
 - (1) Except as provided in section 6(g)(2), if you submit information on any report that is different than what is determined to be correct and such information results in:
 - (i) A lower liability than the actual liability determined, the production guarantee or amount of insurance on the unit will be reduced to an amount consistent with the reported information (In the event the insurable acreage is under-reported for any unit, all production or value from insurable acreage in that unit will be considered production or value to count in determining the indemnity); or
 - (ii) A higher liability than the actual liability determined, the information contained in the acreage report will be revised to be consistent with the correct information.
 - (2) If your share is misreported and the share is:
 - (i) Under-reported, any claim will be determined using the share you reported; or
 - (ii) Over-reported, any claim will be determined using the share we determine to be correct.
 - (h) If we discover you have incorrectly reported any information on the acreage report for any crop year, you may be required to provide documentation in subsequent crop years substantiating your report of acreage for those crop years, including, but not limited to, an acreage measurement service at your own expense. If the correction of any misreported information would affect an indemnity, prevented planting payment or replanting payment that was paid in a prior crop year, such claim will be adjusted and you will be required to repay any overpaid amounts.
 - (i) Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us at the time of adjusting a loss to reduce our liability and to conform to applicable unit division guidelines.
- 7. Annual Premium and Administrative Fees.**
- (a) The annual premium is earned and payable at the time coverage begins. You will be billed for the premium and administrative fee not earlier than the premium billing date specified in the Special Provisions.
 - (b) Premium or administrative fees owed by you will be offset from an indemnity or prevented planting payment due you in accordance with section 2(e).
 - (c) The annual premium amount is determined, as applicable, by either:
 - (1) Multiplying the production guarantee per acre times your price election or your projected price, as applicable, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time coverage begins, and times any premium adjustment percentages that may apply; or
 - (2) Multiplying your amount of insurance per acre times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time coverage begins, and times any premium adjustment percentages that may apply.
 - (d) The information needed to determine the premium rate and any premium adjustment percentages that may apply are contained in the actuarial documents or an approved written agreement.
 - (e) In addition to the premium charged:
 - (1) You, unless otherwise authorized in 7 CFR part 400, must pay an administrative fee each crop year of \$30 per crop per county for all levels of coverage in excess of catastrophic risk protection.
 - (2) The administrative fee must be paid no later than the time premium is due.
 - (3) Payment of an administrative fee will not be required if you file a bona fide zero acreage report on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop. If you falsely file a zero acreage report you may be subject to criminal and administrative sanctions.
 - (4) The administrative fee will be waived if you request it and:
 - (i) You qualify as a beginning farmer or rancher;
 - (ii) You qualify as a limited resource farmer; or
 - (iii) You were insured prior to the 2005 crop year or for the 2005 crop year and your administrative fee was waived for one or more of those crop years because you qualified as a limited resource farmer under a policy definition previously in effect, and you remain qualified as a limited resource farmer under the definition that was in effect at the time the administrative fee was waived.
 - (5) Failure to pay the administrative fees when due may make you ineligible for certain other USDA benefits.

- (f) If the amount of premium (gross premium less premium subsidy paid on your behalf by FCIC) and administrative fee you are required to pay for any acreage exceeds the liability for the acreage, coverage for those acres will not be provided (no premium or administrative fee will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).
- (g) If you qualify as a beginning farmer or rancher, your premium subsidy will be 10 percentage points greater than the premium subsidy that you would otherwise receive, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.
- (h) You will be ineligible for any premium subsidy paid on your behalf by FCIC for any policy issued by us if:
 - (1) USDA determines you have committed a violation of the highly erodible land conservation or wetland conservation provisions of 7 CFR part 12 as amended by the Agricultural Act of 2014; or
 - (2) You have not filed form AD-1026 with FSA for the reinsurance year by the premium billing date.
 - (i) Notwithstanding section 7(h)(2), you may be eligible for premium subsidy without having a timely filed form AD-1026:
 - (A) For the initial reinsurance year if you certify by the premium billing date for your policy that you meet the qualifications as outlined in FCIC approved procedures for producers who are new to farming, new to crop insurance, a new entity, or have not previously been required to file form AD-1026; or
 - (B) If FSA approves relief for failure to timely file due to circumstances beyond your control or failure to timely provide adequate information to complete form AD-1026 in accordance with the provisions contained in 7 CFR part 12.
 - (ii) To be eligible for premium subsidy paid on your behalf by FCIC, it is your responsibility to assure you meet all the requirements for:
 - (A) Compliance with the conservation provisions specified in section 7(h)(1) of this section; and
 - (B) Filing form AD-1026 to be properly identified as in compliance with the conservation provisions specified in section 7(h)(1) of this section.

8. Insured Crop.

- (a) The insured crop will be that shown on your accepted application and as specified in the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions and must be grown on insurable acreage.
- (b) A crop which will NOT be insured will include, but will not be limited to, any crop:
 - (1) That is not grown on planted acreage (except for the purposes of prevented planting coverage), or that is a type, class or variety or where the conditions under which the crop is planted are not generally recognized for the area (For example, where agricultural experts determine that planting a non-irrigated corn crop after a failed small grain

crop on the same acreage in the same crop year is not appropriate for the area);

- (2) For which the information necessary for insurance (price election, amount of insurance, projected price and harvest price, as applicable, premium rate, etc.) is not included in the actuarial documents, unless such information is provided by a written agreement in accordance with section 18;
 - (3) That is a volunteer crop;
 - (4) Planted following the same crop on the same acreage and the first planting of the crop has been harvested in the same crop year unless specifically permitted by the Crop Provisions or the Special Provisions (For example, the second planting of grain sorghum would not be insurable if grain sorghum had already been planted and harvested on the same acreage during the crop year);
 - (5) That is planted for the development or production of hybrid seed or for experimental purposes, unless permitted by the Crop Provisions or by written agreement to insure such crop; or
 - (6) That is used solely for wildlife protection or management. If the lease states that specific acreage must remain unharvested, only that acreage is uninsurable. If the lease specifies that a percentage of the crop must be left unharvested, your share will be reduced by such percentage.
- (c) Although certain policy documents may state that a crop type, class, variety or practice is not insurable, it does not mean all other crop types, classes, varieties or practices are insurable. To be insurable the crop type, class, variety or practice must meet all the conditions in this section.
- #### 9. Insurable Acreage.
- (a) All acreage planted to the insured crop in the county in which you have a share:
 - (1) Except as provided in section 9(a)(2), is insurable if the acreage has been planted and harvested or insured (including insured acreage that was prevented from being planted) in any one of the three previous crop years. Acreage that has not been planted and harvested (grazing is not considered harvested for the purposes of section 9(a)(1)) or insured in at least one of the three previous crop years may still be insurable if:
 - (i) Such acreage was not planted:
 - (A) In at least two of the three previous crop years to comply with any other USDA program;
 - (B) Due to the crop rotation, the acreage would not have been planted in the previous three years (e.g., a crop rotation of corn, soybeans, and alfalfa; and the alfalfa remained for four years before the acreage was planted to corn again); or
 - (C) Because a perennial tree, vine, or bush crop was on the acreage in at least two of the previous three crop years;

- (ii) Such acreage constitutes five percent or less of the insured planted acreage in the unit;
 - (iii) Such acreage was not planted or harvested because it was pasture or rangeland, the crop to be insured is also pasture or rangeland, and the Crop Provisions, Special Provisions, or a written agreement specifically allow insurance for such acreage; or
 - (iv) The Crop Provisions, Special Provisions, or a written agreement specifically allow insurance for such acreage; or
- (2) Is not insurable if:
- (i) The only crop that has been planted and harvested on the acreage in the three previous crop years is a cover, hay (except wheat harvested for hay) or forage crop (except insurable silage). However, such acreage may be insurable only if:
 - (A) The crop to be insured is a hay or forage crop and the Crop Provisions, Special Provisions, or a written agreement specifically allow insurance for such acreage; or
 - (B) The hay or forage crop was part of a crop rotation;
 - (ii) The acreage has been strip-mined. However, such acreage may be insurable only if:
 - (A) An agricultural commodity, other than a cover, hay (except wheat harvested for hay), or forage crop (except insurable silage) has been harvested from the acreage for at least five crop years after the strip-mined land was reclaimed; or
 - (B) A written agreement specifically allows insurance for such acreage;
 - (iii) The actuarial documents do not provide the information necessary to determine the premium rate, unless insurance is allowed by a written agreement;
 - (iv) The insured crop is damaged and it is practical to replant the insured crop, but the insured crop is not replanted;
 - (v) The acreage is interplanted, unless insurance is allowed by the Crop Provisions;
 - (vi) The acreage is otherwise restricted by the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions;
 - (vii) The acreage is planted in any manner other than as specified in the policy provisions for the crop unless a written agreement specifically allows insurance for such planting;
 - (viii) The acreage is of a second crop, if you elect not to insure such acreage when an indemnity for a first insured crop may be subject to reduction in accordance with the provisions of section 15 and you intend to collect an indemnity payment that is equal to 100 percent of the insurable loss for the first insured crop acreage. This election

must be made on a first insured crop unit basis (e.g., if the first insured crop unit contains 40 planted acres that may be subject to an indemnity reduction, then no second crop can be insured on any of the 40 acres). In this case:

- (A) If the first insured crop is insured under this policy, you must provide written notice to us of your election not to insure acreage of a second crop at the time the first insured crop acreage is released by us (if no acreage in the first insured crop unit is released, this election must be made by the earlier of the acreage reporting date for the second crop or when you sign the claim for indemnity for the first insured crop) or, if the first insured crop is insured under Area Risk Protection Insurance (7 CFR part 407), this election must be made before the second crop insured under this policy is planted, and if you fail to provide such notice, the second crop acreage will be insured in accordance with the applicable policy provisions and you must repay any overpaid indemnity for the first insured crop;
 - (B) In the event a second crop is planted and insured with a different insurance provider, or planted and insured by a different person, you must provide written notice to each insurance provider that a second crop was planted on acreage on which you had a first insured crop; and
 - (C) You must report the crop acreage that will not be insured on the applicable acreage report; or
- (ix) The acreage is of a crop planted following a second crop or following an insured crop that is prevented from being planted after a first insured crop, unless it is a practice that is generally recognized by agricultural experts or organic agricultural experts for the area to plant three or more crops for harvest on the same acreage in the same crop year, and additional coverage insurance provided under the authority of the Act is offered for the third or subsequent crop in the same crop year. Insurance will only be provided for a third or subsequent crop as follows:
- (A) You must provide records acceptable to us that show:
 - (1) You have produced and harvested the insured crop following two other crops harvested on the same acreage in the same crop year in at least two of the last four years in which you produced the insured crop; or

- (2) The applicable acreage has had three or more crops produced and harvested on it in the same crop year in at least two of the last four years in which the insured crop was grown on the acreage; and
 - (B) The amount of insurable acreage will not exceed 100 percent of the greatest number of acres for which you provide the records required in section 9(a)(2)(ix)(A).
- (b) If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice, you must report as irrigated only that acreage for which you have adequate facilities and adequate water, or the reasonable expectation of receiving adequate water at the time coverage begins, to carry out a good irrigation practice. If you knew or had reason to know that your water may be reduced before coverage begins, no reasonable expectation exists.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions in section 8(b)(2), if acreage is irrigated and a premium rate is not provided for an irrigated practice, you may either report and insure the irrigated acreage as "non-irrigated," or report the irrigated acreage as not insured (If you elect to insure such acreage under a non-irrigated practice, your irrigated yield will only be used to determine your approved yield if you continue to use a good irrigation practice. If you do not use a good irrigation practice, you will receive a yield determined in accordance with section 3(h)(3)).
- (d) We may restrict the amount of acreage that we will insure to the amount allowed under any acreage limitation program established by the United States Department of Agriculture if we notify you of that restriction prior to the sales closing date.
- (e) Except as provided in section 9(f), in the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, or South Dakota, during the first four crop years of planting on native sod acreage that has been tilled after February 7, 2014, such acreage may be insured if the requirements of section 9(a) have been met but will:
 - (1) Notwithstanding the provisions in section 3 regarding your production guarantee, receive a production guarantee (per acre) that is based on 65 percent of the transitional yield for the county; and
 - (2) For additional coverage policies, receive a premium subsidy that is 50 percentage points less than would otherwise be provided on acreage not qualifying as native sod. If the premium subsidy applicable to these acres is less than 50 percent before the reduction, you will receive no premium subsidy.
- (f) Section 9(e) is not applicable to cumulative native sod acreage that is five acres or less in the county.

10. Share Insured.

- (a) Insurance will attach:
 - (1) Only if the person completing the application has a share in the insured crop; and
 - (2) Only to that person's share, except that insurance may attach to another person's share of the

insured crop if the other person has a share of the crop and:

- (i) The application clearly states the insurance is requested for a person other than an individual (e.g., a partnership or a joint venture); or
 - (ii) The application clearly states you as landlord will insure your tenant's share, or you as tenant will insure your landlord's share. If you as a landlord will insure your tenant's share, or you as a tenant will insure your landlord's share, you must provide evidence of the other party's approval (lease, power of attorney, etc.) and such evidence will be retained by us:
 - (A) You also must clearly set forth the percentage shares of each person on the acreage report; and
 - (B) For each landlord or tenant, you must report the landlord's or tenant's social security number, employer identification number, or other identification number we assigned for the purposes of this policy, as applicable.
- (b) With respect to your share:
 - (1) We will consider to be included in your share under your policy, any acreage or interest reported by or for:
 - (i) Your spouse, unless such spouse can prove he/she has a separate farming operation, which includes, but is not limited to, separate land (transfers of acreage from one spouse to another is not considered separate land), separate capital, separate inputs, separate accounting, and separate maintenance of proceeds; or
 - (ii) Your child who resides in your household or any other member of your household, unless such child or other member of the household can demonstrate such person has a separate share in the crop (Children who do not reside in your household are not included in your share); and
 - (2) If it is determined that the spouse, child or other member of the household has a separate policy but does not have a separate farming operation or share of the crop, as applicable:
 - (i) The policy for one spouse or child or other member of the household will be void and the policy remaining in effect will be determined in accordance with section 22(a)(1) and (2);
 - (ii) The acreage or share reported under the policy that is voided will be included under the remaining policy; and
 - (iii) No premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for the voided policy.
- (c) Acreage rented for a percentage of the crop, or a lease containing provisions for **BOTH** a minimum payment (such as a specified amount of cash,

bushels, pounds, etc.) **AND** a crop share will be considered a crop share lease.

- (d) Acreage rented for cash, or a lease containing provisions for **EITHER** a minimum payment **OR** a crop share (such as a 50/50 share or \$100.00 per acre, whichever is greater) will be considered a cash lease.

11. Insurance Period.

- (a) Except for prevented planting coverage (see section 17), coverage begins on each unit or part of a unit at the later of:
 - (1) The date we accept your application (For the purposes of this paragraph, the date of acceptance is the date that you submit a properly executed application in accordance with section 2);
 - (2) The date the insured crop is planted; or
 - (3) The calendar date contained in the Crop Provisions for the beginning of the insurance period.
- (b) Coverage ends on each unit or part of a unit at the earliest of:
 - (1) Total destruction of the insured crop;
 - (2) Harvest of the insured crop;
 - (3) Final adjustment of a loss on a unit;
 - (4) The calendar date contained in the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions for the end of the insurance period;
 - (5) Abandonment of the insured crop; or
 - (6) As otherwise specified in the Crop Provisions.
- (c) Except as provided in the Crop Provisions or applicable endorsement, in addition to the requirements of section 11(b), coverage ends on any acreage within a unit once any event specified in section 11(b) occurs on that acreage. Coverage only remains in effect on acreage that has not been affected by an event specified in section 11(b).

12. Causes of Loss.

Insurance is provided only to protect against unavoidable, naturally occurring events. A list of the covered naturally occurring events is contained in the applicable Crop Provisions. All other causes of loss, including but not limited to the following, are NOT covered:

- (a) Any act by any person that affects the yield, quality or price of the insured crop (e.g., chemical drift, fire, terrorism, etc.);
- (b) Failure to follow recognized good farming practices for the insured crop;
- (c) Water that is contained by or within structures that are designed to contain a specific amount of water, such as dams, locks or reservoir projects, etc., on any acreage when such water stays within the designed limits (For example, a dam is designed to contain water to an elevation of 1,200 feet but you plant a crop on acreage at an elevation of 1,100 feet. A storm causes the water behind the dam to rise to an elevation of 1,200 feet. Under such circumstances, the resulting damage would not be caused by an insurable cause of loss. However, if you planted on acreage that was above 1,200 feet elevation, any damage caused by water that exceeded that elevation would be caused by an insurable cause of loss);

- (d) Failure or breakdown of the irrigation equipment or facilities, or the inability to prepare the land for irrigation using your established irrigation method (e.g., furrow irrigation), unless the failure, breakdown or inability is due to a cause of loss specified in the Crop Provisions.

- (1) You must make all reasonable efforts to restore the equipment or facilities to proper working order within a reasonable amount of time unless we determine it is not practical to do so.
- (2) Cost will not be considered when determining whether it is practical to restore the equipment or facilities;

- (e) Failure to carry out a good irrigation practice for the insured crop, if applicable; or
- (f) Any cause of loss that results in damage that is not evident or would not have been evident during the insurance period, including, but not limited to, damage that only becomes evident after the end of the insurance period unless expressly authorized in the Crop Provisions. Even though we may not inspect the damaged crop until after the end of the insurance period, damage due to insured causes that would have been evident during the insurance period will be covered.

13. Replanting Payment.

- (a) If allowed by the Crop Provisions, a replanting payment may be made on an insured crop replanted after we have given consent and the acreage replanted is at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured planted acreage for the unit (as determined on the final planting date or within the late planting period if a late planting period is applicable). If the crops to be replanted are in a whole-farm unit, the 20 acres or 20 percent requirement is to be applied separately to each crop to be replanted in the whole-farm unit.
- (b) No replanting payment will be made on acreage:
 - (1) On which our appraisal establishes that production will exceed the level set by the Crop Provisions;
 - (2) Initially planted prior to the earliest planting date established by the Special Provisions; or
 - (3) On which one replanting payment has already been allowed for the crop year.
- (c) The replanting payment per acre will be:
 - (1) The lesser of your actual cost for replanting or the amount specified in the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions; or
 - (2) If the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions specify that your actual cost will not be used to determine your replanting payment, the amount determined in accordance with the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions.
- (d) No replanting payment will be paid if we determine it is not practical to replant.

14. Duties in the Event of Damage, Loss, Abandonment, Destruction, or Alternative Use of Crop or Acreage.

Your Duties:

- (a) In case of damage or loss of production or revenue to any insured crop, you must protect the crop from further damage by providing sufficient care.

(b) Notice provisions:

- (1) For a planted crop, when there is damage or loss of production, you must give us notice, by unit, within 72 hours of your initial discovery of damage or loss of production (but not later than 15 days after the end of the insurance period, even if you have not harvested the crop).
- (2) For crops for which revenue protection is elected, if there is no damage or loss of production, you must give us notice not later than 45 days after the latest date the harvest price is released for any crop in the unit where there is a revenue loss.
- (3) In the event you are prevented from planting an insured crop that has prevented planting coverage, you must notify us within 72 hours after:
 - (i) The final planting date, if you do not intend to plant the insured crop during the late planting period or if a late planting period is not applicable; or
 - (ii) You determine you will not be able to plant the insured crop within any applicable late planting period.
- (4) All notices required in this section that must be received by us within 72 hours may be made by telephone or in person to your crop insurance agent but must be confirmed in writing within 15 days.
- (5) If you fail to comply with these notice requirements, any loss or prevented planting claim will be considered solely due to an uninsured cause of loss for the acreage for which such failure occurred, unless we determine that we have the ability to accurately adjust the loss. If we determine that we do not have the ability to accurately adjust the loss:
 - (i) For any prevented planting claim, no prevented planting coverage will be provided and no premium will be owed or prevented planting payment will be paid; or
 - (ii) For any claim for indemnity, no indemnity will be paid but you will still be required to pay all premiums owed.

(c) Representative samples:

- (1) If representative samples are required by the Crop Provisions, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop intact:
 - (i) If you report damage less than 15 days before the time you will begin harvest or during harvest of the damaged unit; or
 - (ii) At any time when required by us.
- (2) The samples must be left intact until we inspect them or until 15 days after completion of harvest on the remainder of the unit, whichever is earlier.
- (3) Unless otherwise specified in the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions, the samples of the crop in each field in the unit must be 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of the rows, if the crop is planted in rows, or if the crop is not planted in rows, the longest dimension of the field.
- (4) The period to retain representative samples may be extended if it is necessary to accurately

determine the loss. You will be notified in writing of any such extension.

(d) Consent:

- (1) You must obtain consent from us before, and notify us after you:
 - (i) Destroy any of the insured crop that is not harvested;
 - (ii) Put the insured crop to an alternative use;
 - (iii) Put the acreage to another use; or
 - (iv) Abandon any portion of the insured crop.
- (2) We will not give consent for any of the actions in section 14(d)(1)(i) through (iv) if it is practical to replant the crop or until we have made an appraisal of the potential production of the crop.
- (3) Failure to obtain our consent will result in the assignment of an amount of production or value to count in accordance with the Settlement of Claim provisions of the applicable Crop Provisions.

(e) Claims:

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in your policy, you must submit a claim declaring the amount of your loss by the dates shown in section 14(e)(3), unless you:
 - (i) Request an extension in writing by such date and we agree to such request (Extensions will only be granted if the amount of the loss cannot be determined within such time period because the information needed to determine the amount of the loss is not available); or
 - (ii) Have harvested farm-stored grain production and elect, in writing, to delay measurement of your farm-stored production and settlement of any potential associated claim for indemnity (Extensions will be granted for this purpose up to 180 days after the end of the insurance period).
 - (A) For policies that require APH, if such extension continues beyond the date you are required to submit your production report, you will be assigned the previous year's approved yield as a temporary yield in accordance with applicable procedures.
 - (B) Any extension does not extend any date specified in the policy by which premiums, administrative fees, or other debts owed must be paid.
 - (C) Damage that occurs after the end of the insurance period (for example, while the harvested crop production is in storage) is not covered; and
- (2) Failure to timely submit a claim or provide the required information necessary to determine the amount of the claim will result in no indemnity, prevented planting payment or replanting payment:
 - (i) Even though no indemnity or replanting payment is due, you will still be required to pay the premium due under the policy for the unit; or

- (ii) Failure to timely submit a prevented planting claim will result in no prevented planting coverage and no premium will be due.
- (3) You must submit a claim not later than:
 - (i) For policies other than revenue protection, 60 days after the date the insurance period ends for all acreage in the unit (When there is acreage in the unit where the insurance period ended on different dates, it is the last date the insurance period ends on the unit. For example, if a unit has corn acreage that was put to another use on July 15 and corn acreage where harvest was completed on September 30, the claim must be submitted not later than 60 days after September 30); or
 - (ii) For revenue protection, the later of:
 - (A) 60 days after the last date the harvest price is released for any crop in the unit; or
 - (B) The date determined in accordance with section 14(e)(3)(i).
- (4) To receive any indemnity (or receive the rest of an indemnity in the case of acreage that is planted to a second crop), prevented planting payment or replanting payment, you must, if applicable:
 - (i) Provide:
 - (A) A complete harvesting, production, and marketing record of each insured crop by unit including separate records showing the same information for production from any acreage not insured.
 - (B) Records as indicated below if you insure any acreage that may be subject to an indemnity reduction as specified in section 15(e)(2):
 - (1) Separate records of production from such acreage for all insured crops planted on the acreage (e.g., if you have an insurable loss on 10 acres of wheat and subsequently plant cotton on the same 10 acres, you must provide records of the wheat and cotton production on the 10 acres separate from any other wheat and cotton production that may be planted in the same unit). If you fail to provide separate records for such acreage, we will allocate the production of each crop to the acreage in proportion to our liability for the acreage; or
 - (2) If there is no loss on the unit that includes acreage of the second crop, no separate records need to be submitted for the second crop and you can receive the rest of the indemnity for the first insured crop.
 - (C) Any other information we may require to settle the claim.

- (ii) Cooperate with us in the investigation or settlement of the claim, and, as often as we reasonably require:
 - (A) Show us the damaged crop;
 - (B) Allow us to remove samples of the insured crop; and
 - (C) Provide us with records and documents we request and permit us to make copies.
- (iii) Establish:
 - (A) The total production or value received for the insured crop on the unit;
 - (B) That any loss occurred during the insurance period;
 - (C) That the loss was caused by one or more of the insured causes specified in the Crop Provisions; and
 - (D) That you have complied with all provisions of this policy.
- (iv) Upon our request, or that of any USDA employee authorized to conduct investigations of the crop insurance program, submit to an examination under oath.
- (5) Failure to comply with any requirement contained in section 14(e)(4) will result in denial of the claim and any premium will still be owed, unless the claim denied is for prevented planting.

Our Duties:

- (f) If you have complied with all the policy provisions, we will pay your loss within 30 days after the later of:
 - (1) We reach agreement with you;
 - (2) Completion of arbitration, reconsideration of determinations regarding good farming practices or any other appeal that results in an award in your favor, unless we exercise our right to appeal such decision;
 - (3) Completion of any investigation by USDA, if applicable, of your current or any past claim for indemnity if no evidence of wrongdoing has been found (If any evidence of wrongdoing has been discovered, the amount of any indemnity, prevented planting or replant overpayment as a result of such wrongdoing may be offset from any indemnity or prevented planting payment owed to you); or
 - (4) The entry of a final judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (g) In the event we are unable to pay your loss within 30 days, we will give you notice of our intentions within the 30-day period.
- (h) We may defer the adjustment of a loss until the amount of loss can be accurately determined. We will not pay for additional damage resulting from your failure to provide sufficient care for the crop during the deferral period.
- (i) We recognize and apply the loss adjustment procedures established or approved by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.
- (j) For revenue protection, we may make preliminary indemnity payments for crop production losses prior to the release of the harvest price if you have not elected the harvest price exclusion.

- (1) First, we may pay an initial indemnity based upon your projected price, in accordance with the applicable Crop Provisions provided that your production to count and share have been established; and
- (2) Second, after the harvest price is released, and if it is not equal to the projected price, we will recalculate the indemnity payment and pay any additional indemnity that may be due.

15. Production Included in Determining an Indemnity and Payment Reductions.

- (a) The total production to be counted for a unit will include all production determined in accordance with the policy.
- (b) Appraised production will be used to calculate your claim if you are not going to harvest your acreage. Such appraisals may be conducted after the end of the insurance period. If you harvest the crop after the crop has been appraised:
 - (1) You must provide us with the amount of harvested production (If you fail to provide verifiable records of harvested production, no indemnity will be paid and you will be required to return any previously paid indemnity for the unit that was based on an appraised amount of production); and
 - (2) If the harvested production exceeds the appraised production, claims will be adjusted using the harvested production, and you will be required to repay any overpaid indemnity; or
 - (3) If the harvested production is less than the appraised production, and:
 - (i) You harvest after the end of the insurance period, your appraised production will be used to adjust the loss unless you can prove that no additional causes of loss or deterioration of the crop occurred after the end of the insurance period; or
 - (ii) You harvest before the end of the insurance period, your harvested production will be used to adjust the loss.
- (c) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the insured crop is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made as described in our form used to exclude hail and fire.
- (d) The amount of an indemnity that may be determined under the applicable provisions of your policy may be reduced by an amount, determined in accordance with the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions, to reflect out-of-pocket expenses that were not incurred by you as a result of not planting, caring for, or harvesting the crop. Indemnities paid for acreage prevented from being planted will be based on a reduced guarantee as provided for in the policy and will not be further reduced to reflect expenses not incurred.
- (e) With respect to acreage where you have suffered an insurable loss to planted acreage of your first insured crop in the crop year, except in the case of double cropping described in section 15(h):
 - (1) You may elect to not plant or to plant and not insure a second crop on the same acreage for

harvest in the same crop year and collect an indemnity payment that is equal to 100 percent of the insurable loss for the first insured crop; or

- (2) You may elect to plant and insure a second crop on the same acreage for harvest in the same crop year (you will pay the full premium and, if there is an insurable loss to the second crop, receive the full amount of indemnity that may be due for the second crop, regardless of whether there is a subsequent crop planted on the same acreage) and:
 - (i) Collect an indemnity payment that is 35 percent of the insurable loss for the first insured crop;
 - (ii) Be responsible for premium that is 35 percent of the premium that you would otherwise owe for the first insured crop; and
 - (iii) If the second crop does not suffer an insurable loss:
 - (A) Collect an indemnity payment for the other 65 percent of insurable loss that was not previously paid under section 15(e)(2)(i); and
 - (B) Be responsible for the remainder of the premium for the first insured crop that you did not pay under section 15(e)(2)(ii).
- (f) With respect to acreage where you were prevented from planting the first insured crop in the crop year, except in the case of double cropping described in section 15(h):
 - (1) If a second crop is not planted on the same acreage for harvest in the same crop year, you may collect a prevented planting payment that is equal to 100 percent of the prevented planting payment for the acreage for the first insured crop; or
 - (2) If a second crop is planted on the same acreage for harvest in the same crop year (you will pay the full premium and, if there is an insurable loss to the second crop, receive the full amount of indemnity that may be due for the second crop, regardless of whether there is a subsequent crop planted on the same acreage) and:
 - (i) Provided the second crop is not planted on or before the final planting date or during the late planting period (as applicable) for the first insured crop, you may collect a prevented planting payment that is 35 percent of the prevented planting payment for the first insured crop; and
 - (ii) Be responsible for premium that is 35 percent of the premium that you would otherwise owe for the first insured crop.
- (g) The reduction in the amount of indemnity or prevented planting payment and premium specified in sections 15(e) and 15(f), as applicable, will apply:
 - (1) Notwithstanding the priority contained in the Agreement to Insure section, which states that the Crop Provisions have priority over the Basic Provisions when a conflict exists, to any premium owed or indemnity or prevented planting payment

made in accordance with the Crop Provisions, and any applicable endorsement.

- (2) Even if another person plants the second crop on any acreage where the first insured crop was planted or was prevented from being planted, as applicable.
- (3) For prevented planting only:
 - (i) If a volunteer crop or cover crop is hayed or grazed from the same acreage, after the late planting period (or after the final planting date if a late planting period is not applicable) for the first insured crop in the same crop year, or is otherwise harvested anytime after the late planting period (or after the final planting date if a late planting period is not applicable); or
 - (ii) If you receive cash rent for any acreage on which you were prevented from planting.
- (h) You may receive a full indemnity, or a full prevented planting payment for a first insured crop when a second crop is planted on the same acreage in the same crop year, if each of the following conditions are met, regardless of whether or not the second crop is insured or sustains an insurable loss:
 - (1) Planting two or more crops for harvest in the same crop year in the area is generally recognized by agricultural experts or organic agricultural experts;
 - (2) The second or more crops are customarily planted after the first insured crop for harvest on the same acreage in the same crop year in the area;
 - (3) Additional coverage insurance offered under the authority of the Act is available in the county on the two or more crops that are double cropped;
 - (4) In the case of prevented planting, the second crop is not planted on or prior to the final planting date or, if applicable, prior to the end of the late planting period for the first insured crop;
 - (5) You provide records, acceptable to us, of acreage and production specific to the double cropped acreage proving that:
 - (i) You have double cropped acreage in at least two of the last four crop years in which the first insured crop was planted and incur an insurable loss or the first insured crop is prevented from being planted and a second crop is planted. If you acquired additional land for the current crop year you may apply the percentage of acres that you have previously double cropped to the total cropland acres that you are farming this year (if greater) using the following calculation:
 - (A) Determine the number of acres of the first insured crop that were double cropped in each of the years for which double cropping records are provided (For example, records are provided showing: 100 acres of wheat planted in 2016 and 50 of those acres were double cropped with soybeans; and 100

acres of wheat planted in 2017 and 70 of those acres were double cropped with soybeans);

- (B) Divide each result of section 15(h)(5)(i)(A) by the number of acres of the first insured crop that were planted in each respective year (In the example above, 50 divided by 100 equals 50 percent of the first insured crop acres that were double cropped in 2016 and 70 divided by 100 equals 70 percent of the first insured crop acres that were double cropped in 2017);
 - (C) Add the results of section 15(h)(5)(i)(B) and divide by the number of years the first insured crop was double cropped (In the example above, 50 plus 70 equals 120 divided by 2 equals 60 percent); and
 - (D) Multiply the result of 15(h)(5)(i)(C) by the number of insured acres of the first insured crop (In the example above, 60 percent multiplied by the number of wheat acres insured in 2018); or
 - (ii) The applicable acreage was double cropped (by one or more other producers, and the producer(s) will allow you to use their records) for at least two of the last four crop years in which the first insured crop was grown on it; and
- (6) If you do not have records of acreage and production specific to the double cropped acreage, as required in section 15(h)(5), but instead have records that combine production from acreage you double cropped with records of production from acreage you did not double crop, we will allocate the first and second crop production to the specific acreage in proportion to the liability for the acreage that was and was not double cropped.
 - (i) If you provided acceptable records in accordance with section 15(h), your double cropping history is based on the acres historically cropped:
 - (1) If the records you provided are from acreage you double cropped in at least two of the last four crop years, you may apply your history of double cropping to any acreage of the insured crop in the county (e.g., if you have double cropped 100 acres of wheat and soybeans in the county and you acquire an additional 100 acres in the county, you can apply that history of double cropped acreage to any of the 200 acres in the county as long as it does not exceed 100 acres); or
 - (2) If the records you provided are from acreage that one or more other producers double cropped in at least two of the last four crop years, you may only use the history of double cropping for the same physical acres from which double cropping records were provided (e.g., if a neighbor has double cropped 100 acres of wheat and soybeans in the county and you acquire your neighbor's 100 double cropped acres and an

additional 100 acres in the county, you can only apply your neighbor's history of double cropped acreage to the same 100 acres that your neighbor double cropped).

- (j) If any Federal or State agency requires destruction of any insured crop or crop production, as applicable, because it contains levels of a substance, or has a condition, that is injurious to human or animal health in excess of the maximum amounts allowed by the Food and Drug Administration, other public health organizations of the United States or an agency of the applicable State, you must destroy the insured crop or crop production, as applicable, and certify that such insured crop or crop production has been destroyed prior to receiving an indemnity payment. Failure to destroy the insured crop or crop production, as applicable, will result in you having to repay any indemnity paid and you may be subject to administrative sanctions in accordance with section 515(h) of the Act and 7 CFR part 400, subpart R, and any applicable civil or criminal sanctions.

16. Late Planting.

Unless limited by the Crop Provisions, insurance will be provided for acreage planted to the insured crop after the final planting date in accordance with the following:

- (a) The production guarantee or amount of insurance for each acre planted to the insured crop during the late planting period will be reduced by 1 percent per day for each day planted after the final planting date.
- (b) Acreage planted after the late planting period (or after the final planting date for crops that do not have a late planting period) may be insured as follows:
 - (1) The production guarantee or amount of insurance for each acre planted as specified in this subsection will be determined by multiplying the production guarantee or amount of insurance that is provided for acreage of the insured crop that is timely planted by the prevented planting coverage level percentage you elected, or that is contained in the Crop Provisions if you did not elect a prevented planting coverage level percentage;
 - (2) Planting on such acreage must have been prevented by the final planting date (or during the late planting period, if applicable) by an insurable cause occurring within the insurance period for prevented planting coverage; and
 - (3) All production from insured acreage as specified in this section will be included as production to count for the unit.
- (c) The premium amount for insurable acreage specified in this section will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for such acreage exceeds the liability, coverage for those acres will not be provided (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid).
- (d) Any acreage on which an insured cause of loss is a material factor in preventing completion of planting, as specified in the definition of "planted acreage" (e.g., seed is broadcast on the soil surface but cannot be incorporated) will be considered as acreage planted

after the final planting date and the production guarantee will be calculated in accordance with section 16(b)(1).

17. Prevented Planting.

- (a) Unless limited by the policy provisions, a prevented planting payment may be made to you for eligible acreage if:
 - (1) You are prevented from planting the insured crop on insurable acreage by an insured cause of loss that occurs:
 - (i) On or after the sales closing date contained in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county for the crop year the application for insurance is accepted; or
 - (ii) For any subsequent crop year, on or after the sales closing date for the previous crop year for the insured crop in the county, provided insurance has been in force continuously since that date. Cancellation for the purpose of transferring the policy to a different insurance provider for the subsequent crop year will not be considered a break in continuity for the purpose of the preceding sentence;
 - (2) You include on your acreage report any insurable acreage of the insured crop that was prevented from being planted; and
 - (3) You did not plant the insured crop during or after the late planting period. Acreage planted to the insured crop during or after the late planting period is covered under the late planting provisions.
- (b) The actuarial documents may contain additional levels of prevented planting coverage that you may purchase for the insured crop:
 - (1) Such purchase must be made on or before the sales closing date.
 - (2) If you do not purchase one of those additional levels by the sales closing date, you will receive the prevented planting coverage specified in the Crop Provisions.
 - (3) If you have a Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement for any crop, the additional levels of prevented planting coverage will not be available for that crop.
 - (4) You cannot increase your elected or assigned prevented planting coverage level for any crop year if a cause of loss that could prevent planting (even though it is not known whether such cause will actually prevent planting) has occurred during the prevented planting insurance period specified in section 17(a)(1)(i) or (ii) and prior to your request to change your prevented planting coverage level.
- (c) The premium amount for acreage that is prevented from being planted will be the same as that for timely planted acreage except as specified in section 15(f). If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less the subsidy) for acreage that is prevented from being planted exceeds the liability on such acreage, coverage for those acres will not be

provided (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

(d) Prevented planting coverage will be provided against:

(1) Drought, failure of the irrigation water supply, failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities, or the inability to prepare the land for irrigation using your established irrigation method, due to an insured cause of loss only if, on the final planting date (or within the late planting period if you elect to try to plant the crop), you provide documentation acceptable to us to establish:

- (i) For non-irrigated acreage, the area that is prevented from being planted has insufficient soil moisture for germination of seed or progress toward crop maturity due to a prolonged period of dry weather. The documentation for prolonged period of dry weather must be verifiable using information collected by sources whose business it is to record and study the weather, including, but not limited to, local weather reporting stations of the National Weather Service; or
- (ii) For irrigated acreage:

(A) Due to an insured cause of loss, there is not a reasonable expectation of having adequate water to carry out an irrigated practice or you are unable to prepare the land for irrigation using your established irrigation method:

- (1) If you knew or had reason to know on the final planting date or during the late planting period that your water will be reduced, no reasonable expectation exists; and
- (2) Available water resources will be verified using information from State Departments of Water Resources, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Natural Resources Conservation Service or other sources whose business includes collection of water data or regulation of water resources; or

(B) The irrigation equipment or facilities have failed or broken down if such failure or breakdown is due to an insured cause of loss specified in section 12(d).

(2) Causes other than drought, failure of the irrigation water supply, failure or breakdown of the irrigation equipment or facilities, or your inability to prepare the land for irrigation using your established irrigation method, provided the cause of loss is specified in the Crop Provisions. However, if it is possible for you to plant on or prior to the final planting date when other producers in the area are planting and you fail to plant, no prevented planting payment will be made.

(e) The maximum number of acres that may be eligible for a prevented planting payment for any crop will be determined as follows:

(1) The total number of acres eligible for prevented planting coverage for all crops cannot exceed the number of acres of cropland in your farming operation for the crop year, unless you are eligible for prevented planting coverage on double cropped acreage in accordance with section 17(f)(4). The eligible acres for each insured crop will be determined as follows:

(i) If you have planted any crop in the county for which prevented planting insurance was available (you will be considered to have planted if your APH database contains actual planted acres) or have received a prevented planting insurance guarantee in any one or more of the four most recent crop years, and the insured crop is not required to be contracted with a processor to be insured:

(A) The number of eligible acres will be the maximum number of acres certified for APH purposes, or insured acres reported, for the crop in any one of the four most recent crop years (not including reported prevented planting acreage that was planted to a second crop unless you meet the double cropping requirements in section 17(f)(4)).

(B) If you acquire additional land for the current crop year, the number of eligible acres determined in section 17(e)(1)(i)(A) for a crop may be increased by multiplying it by the ratio of the total cropland acres that you are farming this year (if greater) to the total cropland acres that you farmed in the previous year, provided that:

- (1) You submit proof to us that you acquired additional acreage for the current crop year by any of the methods specified in section 17(f)(12);
- (2) The additional acreage was acquired in time to plant it for the current crop year using good farming practices; and
- (3) No cause of loss has occurred at the time you acquire the acreage that may prevent planting (except acreage you leased the previous year and continue to lease in the current crop year).

(C) If you add adequate irrigation facilities to your existing non-irrigated acreage or if you acquire additional land for the current crop year that has adequate irrigation facilities, the number of eligible acres determined in section 17(e)(1)(i)(A) for irrigated acreage of a

crop may be increased by multiplying it by the ratio of the total irrigated acres that you are farming this year (if greater) to the total irrigated acres that you farmed in the previous year, provided the conditions in sections 17(e)(1)(i)(B)(1), (2) and (3) are met. If there were no irrigated acres in the previous year, the eligible irrigated acres for a crop will be limited to the lesser of the number of eligible non-irrigated acres of the crop or the number of acres on which adequate irrigation facilities were added.

- (ii) If you have not planted any crop in the county for which prevented planting insurance was available (you will be considered to have planted if your APH database contains actual planted acres) or have not received a prevented planting insurance guarantee in all of the four most recent crop years, and the insured crop is not required to be contracted with a processor to be insured:

(A) The number of eligible acres will be:

- (1) The number of acres specified on your intended acreage report, which must be submitted to us by the sales closing date for all crops you insure for the crop year and that is accepted by us; or
 - (2) The number of acres specified on your intended acreage report, which must be submitted to us within 10 days of the time you acquire the acreage and that is accepted by us, if, on the sales closing date, you do not have any acreage in a county and you subsequently acquire acreage through a method described in section 17(f)(12) in time to plant it using good farming practices.
- (B) The total number of acres listed on the intended acreage report may not exceed the number of acres of cropland in your farming operation at the time you submit the intended acreage report.
- (C) If you acquire additional acreage after we accept your intended acreage report, the number of acres determined in section 17(e)(1)(ii)(A) may be increased in accordance with section 17(e)(1)(i)(B) and (C).
- (D) Prevented planting coverage will not be provided for any acreage included on the intended acreage report or any increased amount of acreage determined in accordance with section 17(e)(1)(ii)(C) if a cause of loss that may prevent planting occurred before

the acreage was acquired, as determined by us.

- (iii) For any crop that must be contracted with a processor to be insured:

(A) The number of eligible acres will be:

- (1) The number of acres of the crop specified in the processor contract, if the contract specifies a number of acres contracted for the crop year;
- (2) The result of dividing the quantity of production stated in the processor contract by your approved yield, if the processor contract specifies a quantity of production that will be accepted (for the purposes of establishing the number of prevented planting acres, any reductions applied to the transitional yield for failure to certify acreage and production for four prior years will not be used); or
- (3) Notwithstanding sections 17(e)(1)(iii)(A)(1) and (2), if a minimum number of acres or amount of production is specified in the processor contract, this amount will be used to determine the eligible acres.

- (B) If a processor cancels or does not provide contracts, or reduces the contracted acreage or production from what would have otherwise been allowed, solely because the acreage was prevented from being planted due to an insured cause of loss, we will determine the number of eligible acres based on the number of acres or amount of production you had contracted in the county in the previous crop year. If the applicable Crop Provisions require that the price election be based on a contract price, and a contract is not in force for the current year, the price election will be based on the contract price in place for the previous crop year. If you did not have a processor contract in place for the previous crop year, you will not have any eligible prevented planting acreage for the applicable processor crop. The total eligible prevented planting acres in all counties cannot exceed the total number of acres or amount of production contracted in all counties in the previous crop year.

- (2) Any eligible acreage determined in accordance with section 17(e)(1) will be reduced by subtracting the number of acres of the crop (insured and uninsured) that are timely and late planted, including acreage specified in section 16(b).

(f) Regardless of the number of eligible acres determined in section 17(e), prevented planting coverage will not be provided for any acreage:

(1) That does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent of the insurable crop acreage in the unit, whichever is less (If the crop is in a whole-farm unit, the 20 acre or 20 percent requirement will be applied separately to each crop in the whole-farm unit). Any prevented planting acreage within a field that contains planted acreage will be considered to be acreage of the same crop, type, and practice that is planted in the field unless:

- (i) The acreage that was prevented from being planted constitutes at least 20 acres or 20 percent of the total insurable acreage in the field and you produced both crops, crop types, or followed both practices in the same field in the same crop year within any one of the four most recent crop years;
- (ii) You were prevented from planting a first insured crop and you planted a second crop in the field (There can only be one first insured crop in a field unless the requirements in section 17(f)(1)(i) or (iii) are met); or
- (iii) The insured crop planted in the field would not have been planted on the remaining prevented planting acreage (e.g., where rotation requirements would not be met or you already planted the total number of acres specified in the processor contract);

(2) For which the actuarial documents do not provide the information needed to determine the premium rate, unless a written agreement designates such premium rate;

(3) Used for conservation purposes, intended to be left unplanted under any program administered by the USDA or other government agency, or required to be left unharvested under the terms of the lease or any other agreement (The number of acres eligible for prevented planting will be limited to the number of acres specified in the lease for which you are required to pay either cash or share rent);

(4) On which the insured crop is prevented from being planted, if you or any other person receives a prevented planting payment for any crop for the same acreage in the same crop year, excluding share arrangements, unless:

- (i) It is a practice that is generally recognized by agricultural experts or organic agricultural experts in the area to plant the insured crop for harvest following harvest of the first insured crop, and additional coverage insurance offered under the authority of the Act is available in the county for both crops in the same crop year;
- (ii) For the insured crop that is prevented from being planted, you provide records acceptable to us of acreage and production that show, in at least two of the last four crop years:
 - (A) You have double cropped acreage on which the insured crop that is prevented from being planted in the current crop

year was grown (You may apply your history of double cropping to any acreage of the insured crop in the county (e.g., if you have double cropped 100 acres of wheat and soybeans in the county and you acquire an additional 100 acres in the county, you can apply that history of double cropped acreage to any of the 200 acres in the county as long as it does not exceed 100 acres)); or

(B) The acreage you are prevented from planting in the current crop year was double cropped with the insured crop that is prevented from being planted (You may only use the history of double cropping for the same physical acres from which double cropping records were provided (e.g., if a neighbor has double cropped 100 acres of wheat and soybeans in the county and you acquire your neighbor's 100 double cropped acres and an additional 100 acres in the county, you can only apply your neighbor's history of double cropped acreage to the same 100 acres that your neighbor double cropped)); and

(iii) The amount of acreage you are double cropping in the current crop year does not exceed the number of acres for which you provided the records required in section 17(f)(4)(ii);

(5) On which the insured crop is prevented from being planted, if:

(i) Any crop is planted within or prior to the late planting period or on or prior to the final planting date if no late planting period is applicable, unless:

(A) You meet the double cropping requirements in section 17(f)(4);

(B) The crop planted was a cover crop; or

(C) No benefit, including any benefit under any USDA program, was derived from the crop; or

(ii) Any volunteer or cover crop is hayed, grazed or otherwise harvested within or prior to the late planting period or on or prior to the final planting date if no late planting period is applicable;

(6) For which planting history or conservation plans indicate the acreage would have remained fallow for crop rotation purposes or on which any pasture or forage crop is in place on the acreage during the time planting of the insured crop generally occurs in the area. Cover plants that are seeded, transplanted, or that volunteer:

(i) More than 12 months prior to the final planting date for the insured crop that was prevented from being planted will be considered pasture or a forage crop that is in place (e.g., the cover crop is planted 15 months prior to the final planting date and remains in place during the time the insured crop would normally be planted); or

- (ii) Less than 12 months prior to the final planting date for the insured crop that was prevented from being planted will not be considered pasture or a forage crop that is in place;
- (7) That exceeds the number of acres eligible for a prevented planting payment;
- (8) That exceeds the number of eligible acres physically available for planting;
- (9) For which you cannot provide proof that you had the inputs (including, but not limited to, sufficient equipment and labor) available to plant and produce a crop with the expectation of producing at least the yield used to determine your production guarantee or amount of insurance. Evidence that you previously had planted the crop on the unit will be considered adequate proof unless:
 - (i) There has been a change in the availability of inputs since the crop was last planted that could affect your ability to plant and produce the insured crop;
 - (ii) We determine you have insufficient inputs to plant the total number of insured crop acres (e.g., you will not receive a prevented planting payment if you have sufficient inputs to plant only 80 acres but you have already planted 80 acres and are claiming prevented planting on an additional 100 acres); or
 - (iii) Your planting practices or rotational requirements show the acreage would have remained fallow or been planted to another crop;
- (10) Based on an irrigated practice production guarantee or amount of insurance unless adequate irrigation facilities were in place to carry out an irrigated practice on the acreage prior to the insured cause of loss that prevented you from planting. Acreage with an irrigated practice production guarantee will be limited to the number of acres allowed for that practice under sections 17(e) and (f);
- (11) Based on a crop type that you did not plant, or did not receive a prevented planting insurance guarantee for, in at least one of the four most recent crop years:
 - (i) Types for which separate projected prices or price elections, as applicable, amounts of insurance, or production guarantees are available must be included in your APH database in at least one of the four most recent crop years (Crops for which the insurance guarantee is not based on APH must be reported on your acreage report in at least one of the four most recent crop years) except as allowed in section 17(e)(1)(ii) or (iii); and
 - (ii) We will limit prevented planting payments based on a specific crop type to the number of acres allowed for that crop type as specified in sections 17(e) and (f); or
- (12) If a cause of loss has occurred that may prevent planting at the time:
 - (i) You lease the acreage (except acreage you leased the previous crop year and continue to lease in the current crop year);
 - (ii) You buy the acreage;
 - (iii) The acreage is released from a USDA program which prohibits harvest of a crop;
 - (iv) You request a written agreement to insure the acreage; or
 - (v) You acquire the acreage through means other than lease or purchase (such as inherited or gifted acreage).
- (g) If you purchased an additional coverage policy for a crop, and you executed a High-Risk Land Exclusion Option that separately insures acreage which has been designated as "high-risk" land by FCIC under a Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement for that crop, the maximum number of acres eligible for a prevented planting payment will be limited for each policy as specified in sections 17(e) and (f).
- (h) If you are prevented from planting a crop for which you do not have an adequate base of eligible prevented planting acreage, as determined in accordance with section 17(e)(1), we will use acreage from another crop insured for the current crop year for which you have remaining eligible prevented planting acreage.
 - (1) The crop first used for this purpose will be the insured crop that would have a prevented planting payment most similar to the payment for the crop that was prevented from being planted.
 - (i) If there are still insufficient eligible prevented planting acres, the next crop used will be the insured crop that would have the next closest prevented planting payment.
 - (ii) In the event payment amounts based on other crops are an equal amount above and below the payment amount for the crop that was prevented from being planted, eligible acres for the crop with the higher payment amount will be used first.
 - (2) The prevented planting payment and premium will be based on:
 - (i) The crop that was prevented from being planted if the insured crop with remaining eligible acreage would have resulted in a higher prevented planting payment than would have been paid for the crop that was prevented from being planted; or
 - (ii) The crop from which eligible acres are being used if the insured crop with remaining eligible acreage will result in a lower prevented planting payment than would have been paid for the crop that was prevented from being planted.
 - (3) For example, assume you were prevented from planting 200 acres of corn and have 100 acres eligible for a corn prevented planting guarantee that would result in a payment of \$40 per acre. You also had 50 acres of potato eligibility that would result in a \$100 per acre payment and 90 acres of grain sorghum eligibility that would result in a \$30 per acre payment. Your prevented planting coverage will be based on 100 acres of

corn (\$40 per acre), 90 acres of grain sorghum (\$30 per acre), and an additional 10 acres of corn (using potato eligible acres and paid as corn at \$40 per acre). Your prevented planting payment would be \$7,100 (\$4,000 + \$2,700 + \$400).

- (4) Prevented planting coverage will be allowed as specified in section 17(h) only if the crop that was prevented from being planted meets all policy provisions, except for having an adequate base of eligible prevented planting acreage. Payment may be made based on crops other than those that were prevented from being planted even though other policy provisions, including but not limited to, processor contract and rotation requirements, have not been met for the crop whose eligible acres are being used.
- (5) An additional administrative fee will not be due as a result of using eligible prevented planting acreage as specified in section 17(h).
- (i) The prevented planting payment for any eligible acreage within a unit will be determined by:
 - (1) Multiplying the prevented planting coverage level percentage you elected, or that is contained in the Crop Provisions if you did not elect a prevented planting coverage level percentage, by:
 - (i) Your amount of insurance per acre; or
 - (ii) The amount determined by multiplying the production guarantee (per acre) for timely planted acreage of the insured crop (or type, if applicable) by your price election or your projected price, whichever is applicable;
 - (2) Multiplying the result of section 17(i)(1) by the number of eligible prevented planting acres in the unit; and
 - (3) Multiplying the result of section 17(i)(2) by your share.

18. Written Agreements.

Terms of this policy which are specifically designated for the use of written agreements may be altered by written agreement in accordance with the following:

- (a) You must apply in writing for each written agreement (including renewal of a written agreement) no later than the sales closing date, except as provided in section 18(e);
- (b) The application for a written agreement must contain all variable terms of the contract between you and us that will be in effect if the written agreement is not approved;
- (c) If approved by FCIC, the written agreement will include all variable terms of the contract, including, but not limited to, the crop; practice, type or variety; guarantee; premium rate; and projected price, harvest price, price election or amount of insurance, as applicable, or the information needed to determine such variable terms. If the written agreement is for a county:
 - (1) That has a price election or amount of insurance stated in the actuarial documents for the crop, practice, type or variety, the written agreement will contain the price election or amount of insurance stated in the actuarial documents for the crop, practice, type or variety;
 - (2) That does not have price elections or amounts of insurance stated in the actuarial documents for

the crop, practice, type or variety, the written agreement will contain a price election or amount of insurance that does not exceed the price election or amount of insurance contained in the actuarial documents for the county that is used to establish the other terms of the written agreement, unless otherwise authorized by the Crop Provisions;

- (3) For which revenue protection is not available for the crop, but revenue protection is available in the State for the crop, the written agreement will contain the information used to establish the projected price and harvest price, as applicable, for that State; or
- (4) In a State for which revenue protection is not available for the crop, but revenue protection is available for the crop in another State, the written agreement is available for yield protection only, and will contain the information needed to determine the projected price for the crop from another State as determined by FCIC;
- (d) Each written agreement will only be valid for the number of crop years specified in the written agreement, and a multi-year written agreement:
 - (1) Will only apply for any particular crop year designated in the written agreement if all terms and conditions in the written agreement are still applicable for the crop year and the conditions under which the written agreement has been provided have not changed prior to the beginning of the insurance period (If conditions change during or prior to the crop year, the written agreement will not be effective for that crop year but may still be effective for a subsequent crop year if conditions under which the written agreement has been provided exist for such year);
 - (2) May be canceled in writing by:
 - (i) FCIC not less than 30 days before the cancellation date if it discovers that any term or condition of the written agreement, including the premium rate, is not appropriate for the crop; or
 - (ii) You or us on or before the cancellation date;
 - (3) That is not renewed in writing after it expires, is not applicable for a crop year, or is canceled, then insurance coverage will be in accordance with the terms and conditions stated in this policy, without regard to the written agreement; and
 - (4) Will be automatically canceled if you transfer your policy to another insurance provider (No notice will be provided to you and for any subsequent crop year, for a written agreement to be effective, you must timely request renewal of the written agreement in accordance with this section);
- (e) A request for a written agreement may be submitted:
 - (1) After the sales closing date, but on or before the acreage reporting date, if you demonstrate your physical inability to submit the request on or before the sales closing date (e.g., you have been hospitalized or a blizzard has made it impossible to submit the written agreement request in person or by mail); or

- (2) For the first year the written agreement is requested:
- (i) On or before the acreage reporting date to:
 - (A) Insure unrated land, or an unrated practice, type or variety of a crop; although, if required by FCIC, such written agreements may be approved only after appraisal of the acreage by us and:
 - (1) The crop's potential is equal to or exceeds 90 percent of the yield used to determine your production guarantee or amount of insurance; and
 - (2) You sign the written agreement no later than the date the first field is appraised or by the expiration date for you to accept the offer, whichever comes first; or
 - (B) Establish optional units in accordance with FCIC procedures that otherwise would not be allowed or change the premium rate or transitional yield for designated high-risk land;
 - (ii) On or before the cancellation date to insure a crop in a county that does not have actuarial documents for the crop (If the Crop Provisions do not provide a cancellation date for the county, the cancellation date for other insurable crops in the same State that have similar final planting and harvesting dates will be applicable); or
 - (iii) On or before the date specified in the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions;
- (f) A request for a written agreement must contain:
- (1) For all written agreement requests:
 - (i) A completed "Request for Actuarial Change" form;
 - (ii) A completed APH (only for crop policies that require APH) based on verifiable records of actual yields for the crop and county for which the written agreement is being requested (the actual yields do not necessarily have to be from the same physical acreage for which you are requesting a written agreement), and verifiable records of actual yields if required by FCIC;
 - (iii) Evidence from agricultural experts or organic agricultural experts, as applicable, that the crop can be produced in the area if the request is to provide insurance for the crop, practices, types, or varieties that are not insurable, unless we are notified in writing by FCIC that such evidence is not required by FCIC;
 - (iv) The legal description of the land (in areas where legal descriptions are available) and the FSA farm number including tract and field numbers, if available. The submission must also include an FSA aerial photograph, or field boundaries derived by a Geographic Information System or Global Positioning System, or other legible maps delineating field boundaries where you intend to plant the crop for which insurance is requested; and
 - (v) For any perennial crop, an inspection report completed by us;
- (2) For written agreement requests for counties without actuarial documents for the crop, the requirements in section 18(f)(1) (except section 18(f)(1)(ii)) and:
- (i) For a crop you (or anyone with a substantial beneficial interest in you) have previously planted (or produced a crop if the crop is a perennial crop) in the county or area for at least three years:
 - (A) A completed APH (only for crop policies that require APH) based on verifiable production records of actual yields for the crop; and
 - (B) Verifiable production records for at least the three most recent crop years in which the crop was planted (or produced a crop if the crop is a perennial crop):
 - (1) The verifiable production records do not necessarily have to be from the same physical acreage for which you are requesting a written agreement;
 - (2) Verifiable production records do not have to be submitted for any year you (or anyone with a substantial beneficial interest in you) have insured the crop in the county or area and have certified the yields on the applicable production reports or the yields are based on your insurance claim (although you are not required to submit production records, you still must maintain production records in accordance with section 21); and
 - (3) FCIC will not consider any crop year in which the crop was planted (or produced a crop if the crop is a perennial crop) outside of the most recent ten crop years as a year of previously planting the crop (or having produced a crop if the crop is a perennial crop), unless verifiable production records are provided, or the crop was insured for that crop year;
 - (ii) For a crop you (or anyone with a substantial beneficial interest in you) have not previously planted (or produced a crop if the crop is a perennial crop) in the county or area for at least three years:
 - (A) A completed APH (only for crop policies that require APH) based on verifiable production records of actual yields for the similar crop;
 - (B) Verifiable production records for at least the three most recent crop years in which the similar crop was planted (or

produced a crop if the crop is a perennial crop) in the county or area:

- (1) The verifiable production records for the similar crop do not necessarily have to be from the same physical acreage for which you are requesting a written agreement;
 - (2) Verifiable production records do not have to be submitted for any crop year you (or anyone with a substantial beneficial interest in you) have insured the similar crop in the county or area and have certified the yields on the applicable production reports or the yields are based on your insurance claim (although you are not required to submit production records, you still must maintain production records in accordance with section 21); and
 - (3) FCIC will not consider any crop year in which the similar crop was planted (or produced a crop if the crop is a perennial crop) outside of the most recent ten crop years as a year of previously planting the similar crop (or having produced a crop if the crop is a perennial crop), unless verifiable production records are provided, or the similar crop was insured, for that crop year;
- (C) If you (or anyone with a substantial beneficial interest in you) have at least one year of production records, but less than three years of production records, for the crop in the county or area but have production records for a similar crop in the county or area such that the combination of both sets of records results in at least three years of production records, you must provide the information required in sections 18(f)(2)(i)(A) and (B) for the years you (or anyone with a substantial beneficial interest in you) planted the crop (or produced a crop if the crop is a perennial crop) in the county or area and the information required in sections 18(f)(2)(ii)(A) and (B) regarding the similar crop for the remaining years; and
- (D) A similar crop to the crop for which a written agreement is being requested must:
- (1) Be included in the same category of crops, e.g., row crops (including, but not limited to, small grains, coarse grains, and oil seed crops), vegetable crops grown in rows, tree crops, vine crops, bush crops, etc., as defined by FCIC;

- (2) Have substantially the same growing season (i.e., normally planted around the same dates and harvested around the same dates);
 - (3) Require comparable agronomic conditions (e.g., comparable needs for water, soil, etc.); and
 - (4) Be subject to substantially the same risks (frequency and severity of loss would be expected to be comparable from the same cause of loss);
- (iii) The dates you and other growers in the area normally plant and harvest the crop, if applicable;
 - (iv) The name, location of, and approximate distance to the place the crop will be sold or used by you; and
 - (v) For any irrigated practice, the water source, method of irrigation, and the amount of water needed for an irrigated practice for the crop; and
- (3) Such other information as specified in the Special Provisions or required by FCIC;
- (g) A request for a written agreement will not be accepted if:
- (1) The request is submitted to us after the applicable deadline contained in sections 18(a) or (e);
 - (2) All the information required in section 18(f) is not submitted to us with the request for a written agreement (The request for a written agreement may be accepted if any missing information is available from other acceptable sources); or
 - (3) The request is not authorized by the policy;
- (h) A request for a written agreement will be denied if:
- (1) FCIC determines the risk is excessive;
 - (2) Your APH history demonstrates you have not produced at least 50 percent of the transitional yield for the crop, type, and practice obtained from the county, or a county with similar agronomic conditions and risk exposure, when previously grown;
 - (3) There is not adequate information available to establish an actuarially sound premium rate and insurance coverage for the crop and acreage;
 - (4) The crop, or a similar crop, was not previously grown in the county or area, or there is no evidence of a market for the crop (applicable only for counties without actuarial documents); or
 - (5) Agricultural experts or organic agricultural experts determine the crop, practice, or type is not adapted to the county;
- (i) A written agreement will be denied unless:
- (1) FCIC approves the written agreement;
 - (2) The original written agreement is signed by you and delivered to us, or postmarked, not later than the expiration date for you to accept the offer;
 - (3) We accept the written agreement offer; and
 - (4) The crop meets the minimum appraisal amount specified in section 18(e)(2)(i)(A)(1), if applicable;
- (j) Multi-year written agreements may be canceled and requests for renewal may be rejected if the severity or frequency of your loss experience under the written agreement is significantly worse than expected based

on the information provided by you or used to establish your premium rate and the loss experience of other crops with similar risks in the area;

(k) With respect to your and our ability to reject an offer for a written agreement:

- (1) When a single Request for Actuarial Change form is submitted, regardless of how many requests for changes are contained on the form, you and we can only accept or reject the written agreement in its entirety (you cannot reject specific terms of the written agreement and accept others);
- (2) When multiple Request for Actuarial Change forms are submitted, regardless of when the forms are submitted, for the same condition or for the same crop (i.e., to insure corn on ten legal descriptions where there are no actuarial documents in the county or the request is to change the premium rates from the high-risk rates) all these forms may be treated as one request and you and we will only have the option of accepting or rejecting the written agreement in its entirety (you cannot reject specific terms of the written agreement and accept others);
- (3) When multiple Request for Actuarial Change forms are submitted, regardless of when the forms are submitted, for the different conditions or for different crops, separate agreements may be issued and you and we will have the option to accept or reject each written agreement; and
- (4) If we reject an offer for a written agreement approved by FCIC, you may seek arbitration or mediation of our decision to reject the offer in accordance with section 20;

(l) Any information that is submitted by you after the applicable deadlines in sections 18(a) and (e) will not be considered, unless such information is specifically requested in accordance with section 18(f)(3);

(m) If the written agreement or the policy is canceled for any reason, or the period for which an existing written agreement is in effect ends, a request for renewal of the written agreement must contain all the information required by this section and be submitted in accordance with section 18(a), unless otherwise specified by FCIC;

(n) If a request for a written agreement is not approved by FCIC, a request for a written agreement for any subsequent crop year that fails to address the stated basis for the denial will not be accepted (If the request for a written agreement contains the same information that was previously rejected or denied, you will not have any right to arbitrate, mediate or appeal the non-acceptance of your request); and

(o) If you disagree with any determination made by FCIC under section 18, you may obtain administrative review in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart J or appeal in accordance with 7 CFR part 11, unless you have failed to comply with the provisions contained in section 18(g) or section 18(i)(2) or (4).

19. Crops as Payment.

You must not abandon any crop to us. We will not accept any crop as compensation for payments due us.

20. Mediation, Arbitration, Appeal, Reconsideration, and Administrative and Judicial Review.

(a) If you and we fail to agree on any determination made

by us except those specified in section 20(d) or (e), the disagreement may be resolved through mediation in accordance with section 20(g). If resolution cannot be reached through mediation, or you and we do not agree to mediation, the disagreement must be resolved through arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association (AAA), except as provided in sections 20(c) and (f), and unless rules are established by FCIC for this purpose. Any mediator or arbitrator with a familial, financial or other business relationship to you or us, or our agent or loss adjuster, is disqualified from hearing the dispute.

(1) All disputes involving determinations made by us, except those specified in section 20(d) or (e), are subject to mediation or arbitration. However, if the dispute in any way involves a policy or procedure interpretation, regarding whether a specific policy provision or procedure is applicable to the situation, how it is applicable, or the meaning of any policy provision or procedure, either you or we must obtain an interpretation from FCIC in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart X or such other procedures as established by FCIC.

(i) Any interpretation by FCIC will be binding in any mediation or arbitration.

(ii) Failure to obtain any required interpretation from FCIC will result in the nullification of any agreement or award.

(iii) An interpretation by FCIC of a policy provision is considered a determination that is a matter of general applicability.

(iv) An interpretation by FCIC of a procedure may be appealed to the National Appeals Division in accordance with 7 CFR part 11.

(2) Unless the dispute is resolved through mediation, the arbitrator must provide to you and us a written statement describing the issues in dispute, the factual findings, the determinations and the amount and basis for any award and breakdown by claim for any award. The statement must also include any amounts awarded for interest. Failure of the arbitrator to provide such written statement will result in the nullification of all determinations of the arbitrator. All agreements reached through settlement, including those resulting from mediation, must be in writing and contain at a minimum a statement of the issues in dispute and the amount of the settlement.

(b) Regardless of whether mediation is elected:

(1) The initiation of arbitration proceedings must occur within one year of the date we denied your claim or rendered the determination with which you disagree, whichever is later;

(2) If you fail to initiate arbitration in accordance with section 20(b)(1) and complete the process, you will not be able to resolve the dispute through judicial review;

(3) If arbitration has been initiated in accordance with section 20(b)(1) and completed, and judicial review is sought, suit must be filed not later than one year after the date the arbitration decision was rendered; and

- (4) In any suit, if the dispute in any way involves a policy or procedure interpretation, regarding whether a specific policy provision or procedure is applicable to the situation, how it is applicable, or the meaning of any policy provision or procedure, an interpretation must be obtained from FCIC in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart X or such other procedures as established by FCIC. Such interpretation will be binding.
- (c) Any decision rendered in arbitration is binding on you and us unless judicial review is sought in accordance with section 20(b)(3). Notwithstanding any provision in the rules of the AAA, you and we have the right to judicial review of any decision rendered in arbitration.
- (d) With respect to good farming practices:
- (1) We will make decisions regarding what constitutes a good farming practice and determinations of assigned production for uninsured causes for your failure to use good farming practices.
 - (i) If you disagree with our decision of what constitutes a good farming practice, you must request a determination from FCIC of what constitutes a good farming practice before filing any suit against FCIC.
 - (ii) If you disagree with our determination of the amount of assigned production, you must use the arbitration or mediation process contained in this section.
 - (iii) You may not sue us for our decisions regarding whether good farming practices were used by you.
 - (2) FCIC will make determinations regarding what constitutes a good farming practice. If you do not agree with any determination made by FCIC:
 - (i) You may request reconsideration by FCIC of this determination in accordance with the reconsideration process established for this purpose and published at 7 CFR part 400, subpart J; or
 - (ii) You may file suit against FCIC.
 - (A) You are not required to request reconsideration from FCIC before filing suit.
 - (B) Any suit must be brought against FCIC in the United States district court for the district in which the insured acreage is located.
 - (C) Suit must be filed against FCIC not later than one year after the date:
 - (1) Of the determination; or
 - (2) Reconsideration is completed, if reconsideration was requested under section 20(d)(2)(i).
- (e) Except as provided in sections 18(n) or (o), or 20(d) or (k), if you disagree with any other determination made by FCIC or any claim where FCIC is directly involved in the claims process or directs us in the resolution of the claim, you may obtain an administrative review in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart J (administrative review) or appeal in accordance with 7 CFR part 11 (appeal).
- (1) If you elect to bring suit after completion of any appeal, such suit must be filed against FCIC not later than one year after the date of the decision rendered in such appeal.
 - (2) Such suit must be brought in the United States district court for the district in which the insured acreage is located.
 - (3) Under no circumstances can you recover any attorney fees or other expenses, or any punitive, compensatory or any other damages from FCIC.
- (f) In any mediation, arbitration, appeal, administrative review, reconsideration or judicial process, the terms of this policy, the Act, and the regulations published at 7 CFR chapter IV, including the provisions of 7 CFR part 400, subpart P, are binding. Conflicts between this policy and any state or local laws will be resolved in accordance with section 31. If there are conflicts between any rules of the AAA and the provisions of your policy, the provisions of your policy will control.
- (g) To resolve any dispute through mediation, you and we must both:
- (1) Agree to mediate the dispute;
 - (2) Agree on a mediator; and
 - (3) Be present, or have a designated representative who has authority to settle the case present, at the mediation.
- (h) Except as provided in section 20(i), no award or settlement in mediation, arbitration, appeal, administrative review or reconsideration process or judicial review can exceed the amount of liability established or which should have been established under the policy, except for interest awarded in accordance with section 26.
- (i) In a judicial review only, you may recover attorneys fees or other expenses, or any punitive, compensatory or any other damages from us only if you obtain a determination from FCIC that we, our agent or loss adjuster failed to comply with the terms of this policy or procedures issued by FCIC and such failure resulted in you receiving a payment in an amount that is less than the amount to which you were entitled. Requests for such a determination should be addressed to the following: USDA/RMA/Deputy Administrator of Compliance/ Stop 0806, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20250-0806.
- (j) If FCIC elects to participate in the adjustment of your claim, or modifies, revises or corrects your claim, prior to payment, you may not bring an arbitration, mediation or litigation action against us. You must request administrative review or appeal in accordance with section 20(e).
- (k) Any determination made by FCIC that is a matter of general applicability is not subject to administrative review under 7 CFR part 400, subpart J or appeal under 7 CFR part 11. If you want to seek judicial review of any FCIC determination that is a matter of general applicability, you must request a determination of non-appealability from the Director of the National Appeals Division in accordance with 7 CFR 11.6 before seeking judicial review.
- 21. Access to Insured Crop and Records, and Record Retention.**
- (a) We, and any employee of USDA authorized to investigate or review any matter relating to crop

insurance, have the right to examine the insured crop and all records related to the insured crop and any mediation, arbitration or litigation involving the insured crop as often as reasonably required during the record retention period.

- (b) You must retain, and provide upon our request, or the request of any employee of USDA authorized to investigate or review any matter relating to crop insurance:
 - (1) Complete records of the planting, replanting, inputs, production, harvesting, and disposition of the insured crop on each unit for three years after the end of the crop year (This requirement also applies to all such records for acreage that is not insured);
 - (2) All records used to establish the amount of production you certified on your production reports used to compute your approved yield for three years after the calendar date for the end of the insurance period for the crop year for which you initially certified such records, unless such records have already been provided to us (e.g., if you are a new insured and you certify 2015 through 2018 crop year production records in 2019 to determine your approved yield for the 2019 crop year, you must retain all records from the 2015 through 2018 crop years through the 2022 crop year. If you subsequently certify records of the 2019 crop year in 2020 to determine your approved yield for the 2020 crop year, you must retain the 2019 crop year records through the 2023 crop year and so forth for each subsequent year of production records certified); and
 - (3) While you are not required to maintain records beyond the record retention period specified in section 21(b)(2), at any time, if we or FCIC have evidence that you, or anyone assisting you, knowingly misreported any information related to any yield you have certified, we or FCIC will replace all yields in your APH database determined to be incorrect with the lesser of an assigned yield determined in accordance with section 3 or the yield determined to be correct:
 - (i) If an overpayment has been made to you, you will be required to repay the overpaid amount; and
 - (ii) Replacement of yields in accordance with section 21(b)(3) does not exempt you from other sanctions applicable under the terms of the policy or any applicable law.
- (c) We, or any employee of USDA authorized to investigate or review any matter relating to crop insurance, may extend the record retention period beyond three years by notifying you of such extension in writing.
- (d) By signing the application for insurance authorized under the Act or by continuing insurance for which you have previously applied, you authorize us or USDA, or any person acting for us or USDA authorized to investigate or review any matter relating to crop insurance, to obtain records relating to the planting, replanting, inputs, production, harvesting, and disposition of the insured crop from any person who

may have custody of such records, including but not limited to, FSA offices, banks, warehouses, gins, cooperatives, marketing associations, and accountants. You must assist in obtaining all records we or any employee of USDA authorized to investigate or review any matter relating to crop insurance request from third parties.

- (e) Failure to provide access to the insured crop or the farm, authorize access to the records maintained by third parties or assist in obtaining such records will result in a determination that no indemnity is due for the crop year in which such failure occurred.
- (f) Failure to maintain or provide records will result in:
 - (1) The imposition of an assigned yield in accordance with section 3(f)(1) and 7 CFR part 400, subpart G for those crop years for which you do not have the required production records to support a certified yield;
 - (2) A determination that no indemnity is due if you fail to provide records necessary to determine your loss;
 - (3) Combination of the optional units into the applicable basic unit;
 - (4) Assignment of production to the units by us if you fail to maintain separate records:
 - (i) For your basic units; or
 - (ii) For any uninsurable acreage; and
 - (5) The imposition of consequences specified in section 6(g), as applicable.
- (g) If the imposition of an assigned yield under section 21(f)(1) would affect an indemnity, prevented planting payment or replanting payment that was paid in a prior crop year, such claim will be adjusted and you will be required to repay any overpaid amounts.

22. Other Insurance.

- (a) **Other Like Insurance** - Nothing in this section prevents you from obtaining other insurance not authorized under the Act. However, unless specifically required by policy provisions, you must not obtain any other crop insurance authorized under the Act on your share of the insured crop. If you cannot demonstrate that you did not intend to have more than one policy in effect, you may be subject to the consequences authorized under this policy, the Act, or any other applicable statute. If you can demonstrate that you did not intend to have more than one policy in effect (For example, an application to transfer your policy or written notification to an insurance provider that states you want to purchase, or transfer, insurance and you want any other policies for the crop canceled would demonstrate you did not intend to have duplicate policies), and:
 - (1) One is an additional coverage policy and the other is a Catastrophic Risk Protection policy:
 - (i) The additional coverage policy will apply if both policies are with the same insurance provider or, if not, both insurance providers agree; or
 - (ii) The policy with the earliest date of application will be in force if both insurance providers do not agree; or
 - (2) Both are additional coverage policies or both are Catastrophic Risk Protection policies, the policy with the earliest date of application will be in force

and the other policy will be void, unless both policies are with:

- (i) The same insurance provider and the insurance provider agrees otherwise; or
- (ii) Different insurance providers and both insurance providers agree otherwise.

(b) **Other Insurance Against Fire** - If you have other insurance, whether valid or not, against damage to the insured crop by fire during the insurance period, and you have not excluded coverage for fire from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire caused by a naturally occurring event only for the smaller of:

- (1) The amount of indemnity determined pursuant to this policy without regard to such other insurance; or
- (2) The amount by which the loss from fire is determined to exceed the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

(c) For the purpose of section 22(b), the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the total value of the insured crop before the fire and the total value of the insured crop after the fire. This amount will be determined in accordance with the provisions in section 35.

23. Conformity to Food Security Act.

Although your violation of a number of federal statutes, including the Act, may cause cancellation, termination, or voidance of your insurance contract, you should be specifically aware that your policy will be canceled if you are determined to be ineligible to receive benefits under the Act due to violation of the controlled substance provisions (title XVII) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (Pub. L. 99-198) and the regulations promulgated under the Act by USDA. Your insurance policy will be canceled if you are determined, by the appropriate Agency, to be in violation of these provisions. We will recover any and all monies paid to you or received by you during your period of ineligibility, and your premium will be refunded, less an amount for expenses and handling equal to 20 percent of the premium paid or to be paid by you.

24. Amounts Due Us.

- (a) Interest will accrue at the rate of 1.25 percent simple interest per calendar month on any unpaid amount owed to us or on any unpaid administrative fees owed to FCIC. For the purpose of premium amounts owed to us or administrative fees owed to FCIC, interest will start to accrue on the first day of the month following the issuance of the notice by us, provided that a minimum of 30 days have passed from the premium billing date specified in the Special Provisions. We will collect any unpaid amounts owed to us and any interest owed thereon and, prior to the termination date, we will collect any administrative fees and interest owed thereon to FCIC. After the termination date, FCIC will collect any unpaid administrative fees and any interest owed thereon for any catastrophic risk protection policy and we will collect any unpaid administrative fees and any interest owed thereon for additional coverage policies.
- (b) For the purpose of any other amounts due us, such as repayment of indemnities found not to have been earned, interest will start to accrue on the date that notice is issued to you for the collection of the unearned amount. Amounts found due under this

paragraph will not be charged interest if payment is made within 30 days of issuance of the notice by us. The amount will be considered delinquent if not paid within 30 days of the date the notice is issued by us.

- (c) All amounts paid will be applied first to expenses of collection (see subsection (d) of this section) if any, second to the reduction of accrued interest, and then to the reduction of the principal balance.
- (d) If we determine that it is necessary to contract with a collection agency or to employ an attorney to assist in collection, you agree to pay all of the expenses of collection.
- (e) The portion of the amounts owed by you for a policy authorized under the Act that are owed to FCIC may be collected in part through administrative offset from payments you receive from United States government agencies in accordance with 31 U.S.C. chapter 37. Such amounts include all administrative fees, and the share of the overpaid indemnities and premiums retained by FCIC plus any interest owed thereon.

25. Correction of Errors

- (a) In addition to any other corrections allowed in your policy subject to section 25(b), we may correct:
 - (1) Within 60 days after the sales closing date, any incorrect information on your application or provided by the sales closing date, including identification numbers for you and any person with an substantial beneficial interest in you, to ensure that the eligibility information is correct and consistent with information reported by you to any USDA agency;
 - (2) Within 30 days after the acreage reporting date, information reported to reconcile errors in the information with correct information that has been determined by any USDA agency;
 - (3) Within 30 days of any subsequent correction of data by FSA, erroneous information corrected as a result of verification of information; and
 - (4) At any time, any incorrect information if the incorrect information was caused by electronic transmission errors by us or errors made by any agency within USDA in transmitting the information provided by you for purposes of other USDA programs.
- (b) Corrections may be made but will not take effect for the current crop year if the correction would allow you to:
 - (1) Avoid ineligibility requirements for insurance or obtain a disproportionate benefit under the crop insurance program or any related program administered by the Secretary;
 - (2) Obtain, enhance, or increase an insurance guarantee or indemnity if a cause of loss exists or has occurred before any correction has been made, or avoid premium owed if no loss is likely to occur; or
 - (3) Avoid an obligation or requirement under any Federal or State law.

26. Interest Limitations.

We will pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim on our form. Interest will be

paid only if the reason for our failure to timely pay is NOT due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611) and published in the *Federal Register* semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1 of each year, and may vary with each publication.

27. Concealment, Misrepresentation or Fraud.

- (a) If you have falsely or fraudulently concealed the fact that you are ineligible to receive benefits under the Act or if you or anyone assisting you has intentionally concealed or misrepresented any material fact relating to this policy:
 - (1) This policy will be voided; and
 - (2) You may be subject to remedial sanctions in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart R.
- (b) Even though the policy is void, you will still be required to pay 20 percent of the premium that you would otherwise be required to pay to offset costs incurred by us in the service of this policy. If previously paid, the balance of the premium will be returned.
- (c) Voidance of this policy will result in you having to reimburse all indemnities paid for the crop year in which the voidance was effective.
- (d) Voidance will be effective on the first day of the insurance period for the crop year in which the act occurred and will not affect the policy for subsequent crop years unless a violation of this section also occurred in such crop years.
- (e) If you willfully and intentionally provide false or inaccurate information to us or FCIC or you fail to comply with a requirement of FCIC, in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart R, FCIC may impose on you:
 - (1) A civil fine for each violation in an amount not to exceed the greater of:
 - (i) The amount of the pecuniary gain obtained as a result of the false or inaccurate information provided or the noncompliance with a requirement of FCIC; or
 - (ii) \$10,000; and
 - (2) A disqualification for a period of up to 5 years from receiving any monetary or non-monetary benefit provided under each of the following:
 - (i) Any crop insurance policy offered under the Act;
 - (ii) The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 7333 *et seq.*);
 - (iii) The Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1421 *et seq.*);
 - (iv) The Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 *et seq.*);
 - (v) The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 *et seq.*);
 - (vi) Title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3801 *et seq.*);
 - (vii) The Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 *et seq.*); and
 - (viii) Any federal law that provides assistance to a producer of an agricultural commodity

affected by a crop loss or a decline in the prices of agricultural commodities.

28. Transfer of Coverage and Right to Indemnity.

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your coverage rights, if the transferee is eligible for crop insurance. We will not be liable for any more than the liability determined in accordance with your policy that existed before the transfer occurred. The transfer of coverage rights must be on our form and will not be effective until approved by us in writing. Both you and the transferee are jointly and severally liable for the payment of the premium and administrative fees. The transferee has all rights and responsibilities under this policy consistent with the transferee's interest.

29. Assignment of Indemnity.

- (a) You may assign your right to an indemnity for the crop year only to creditors or other persons to whom you have a financial debt or other pecuniary obligation. You may be required to provide proof of the debt or other pecuniary obligation before we will accept the assignment of indemnity.
- (b) All assignments must be on our form and must be provided to us. Each assignment form may contain more than one creditor or other person to whom you have a financial debt or other pecuniary obligation.
- (c) Unless you have provided us with a properly executed assignment of indemnity, we will not make any payment to a lienholder or other person to whom you have a financial debt or other pecuniary obligation even if you may have a lien or other assignment recorded elsewhere. Under no circumstances will we be liable:
 - (1) To any lienholder or other person to whom you have a financial debt or other pecuniary obligation where you have failed to include such lienholder or person on a properly executed assignment of indemnity provided to us; or
 - (2) To pay to all lienholders or other persons to whom you have a financial debt or other pecuniary obligation any amount greater than the total amount of indemnity owed under the policy.
- (d) If we have received the properly executed assignment of indemnity form:
 - (1) Only one payment will be issued jointly in the names of all assignees and you; and
 - (2) Any assignee will have the right to submit all loss notices and forms as required by the policy.
- (e) If you have suffered a loss from an insurable cause and fail to file a claim for indemnity within the period specified in section 14(e), the assignee may submit the claim for indemnity not later than 30 days after the period for filing a claim has expired. We will honor the terms of the assignment only if we can accurately determine the amount of the claim. However, no action will lie against us for failure to do so.

30. [Reserved]

31. Applicability of State and Local Statutes.

If the provisions of this policy conflict with statutes of the State or locality in which this policy is issued, the policy provisions will prevail. State and local laws and regulations in conflict with federal statutes, this policy, and the applicable regulations do not apply to this policy.

32. Descriptive Headings.

The descriptive headings of the various policy provisions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the policy provisions.

33. Notices.

- (a) All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your crop insurance agent within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice. If the date by which you are required to submit a report or notice falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a Federal holiday, or if your agent's office is, for any reason, not open for business on the date you are required to submit such notice or report, such notice or report must be submitted on the next business day.
- (b) All notices and communications required to be sent by us to you will be mailed to the address contained in your records located with your crop insurance agent. Notice sent to such address will be conclusively presumed to have been received by you. You should advise us immediately of any change of address.

34. Units.

- (a) You may elect an enterprise unit or whole-farm unit in accordance with the following:
 - (1) For crops for which revenue protection is available, you may elect:
 - (i) An enterprise unit if you elected revenue protection or yield protection; or
 - (ii) A whole-farm unit if you elected:
 - (A) Revenue protection and revenue protection is provided unless limited by the Special Provisions; or
 - (B) Yield protection only if whole-farm units are allowed by the Special Provisions;
 - (2) For crops for which revenue protection is not available, enterprise units or whole-farm units are available only if allowed by the Special Provisions;
 - (3) You must make such election on or before the earliest sales closing date for the insured crops in the unit and report such unit structure on your acreage report:
 - (i) For counties in which the actuarial documents specify a fall or winter sales closing date and a spring sales closing date, you may change your unit election on or before the spring sales closing date (earliest spring sales closing date for crops in the unit if electing a whole-farm unit) if you do not have any insured fall planted acreage of the insured crop;
 - (ii) Your unit selection will remain in effect from year to year unless you notify us in writing by the earliest sales closing date for the crop year for which you wish to change this election; and
 - (iii) These units may not be further divided except as specified herein;
 - (4) For an enterprise unit:

- (i) To qualify, an enterprise unit must contain all of the insurable acreage of the same insured crop in:
 - (A) Two or more sections, if sections are the basis for optional units where the insured acreage is located;
 - (B) Two or more section equivalents determined in accordance with FCIC issued procedures, if section equivalents are the basis for optional units where the insured acreage is located or are applicable to the insured acreage;
 - (C) Two or more FSA farm numbers, if FSA farm numbers are the basis for optional units where the insured acreage is located;
 - (D) Any combination of two or more sections, section equivalents, or FSA farm numbers, if more than one of these are the basis for optional units where the acreage is located or are applicable to the insured acreage (e.g., if a portion of your acreage is located where sections are the basis for optional units and another portion of your acreage is located where FSA farm numbers are the basis for optional units, you may qualify for an enterprise unit based on a combination of these two parcels);
 - (E) One section, section equivalent, or FSA farm number that contains at least 660 planted acres of the insured crop. You may qualify under this paragraph based only on the type of parcel that is utilized to establish optional units where your insured acreage is located (e.g., if having two or more sections is the basis for optional units where the insured acreage is located, you may qualify for an enterprise unit if you have at least 660 planted acres of the insured crop in one section); or
 - (F) Two or more units established by written agreement; and
- (ii) At least two of the sections, section equivalents, FSA farm numbers, or units established by written agreement in section 34(a)(4)(i)(A), (B), (C), (D), or (F) must each have planted acreage that constitutes at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured crop acreage in the enterprise unit. If there is planted acreage in more than two sections, section equivalents, FSA farm numbers or units established by written agreement in section 34(a)(4)(i)(A), (B), (C), (D), or (F), these can be aggregated to form at least two parcels to meet this requirement. For example, if sections are the basis for optional units where the insured acreage is located and you have 80 planted acres in section one, 10 planted acres in section two, and 10 planted acres in section three, you may aggregate

sections two and three to meet this requirement.

- (iii) The crop must be insured under revenue protection or yield protection, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions;
- (iv) If you want to change your unit structure from enterprise units to basic or optional units in any subsequent crop year, you must maintain separate records of acreage and production:
 - (A) For each basic unit, to be eligible to use records to establish the production guarantee for the basic unit; or
 - (B) For optional units, to qualify for optional units and to be eligible to use such records to establish the production guarantee for the optional units;
- (v) If you do not comply with the production reporting provisions in section 3(f) for the enterprise unit, your yield for the enterprise unit will be determined in accordance with section 3(f)(1);
- (vi) You must separately designate on the acreage report each section or other basis in section 34(a)(4)(i) you used to qualify for an enterprise unit; and
- (vii) If we discover you do not qualify for an enterprise unit and such discovery is made:
 - (A) On or before the acreage reporting date, your unit division will be based on the basic or optional units, whichever you report on your acreage report and qualify for; or
 - (B) At any time after the acreage reporting date, we will assign the basic unit structure; and
- (viii) If allowed by the actuarial documents, you may elect separate enterprise units for irrigated or non-irrigated practices.
 - (A) You may elect one enterprise unit for all irrigated practices or one enterprise unit for all non-irrigated practices or enterprise units for both.
 - (B) You must separately meet the requirements in section 34(a)(4) for each enterprise unit.
 - (C) If you elected separate enterprise units for both irrigated and non-irrigated practices and we discover you do not qualify for an enterprise unit for the irrigated or non-irrigated practice and such discovery is made:
 - (1) On or before the acreage reporting date, you may elect to insure all acreage of the crop in the county in one enterprise unit provided you meet the requirements in section 34(a)(4), or your unit division will be based on basic or optional units, whichever you report on your acreage report and qualify for; or
 - (2) At any time after the acreage reporting date, your unit structure will be one enterprise unit provided

you meet the requirements in section 34(a)(4). Otherwise, we will assign the basic unit structure.

- (D) If you elected an enterprise unit on one practice (irrigated or non-irrigated) and a different unit structure on the other practice and we discover you do not qualify for an enterprise unit for the irrigated or non-irrigated practice and such discovery is made:
 - (1) On or before the acreage reporting date, your unit division will be based on basic or optional units, whichever you report on your acreage report and qualify for; or
 - (2) At any time after the acreage reporting date, we will assign the basic unit structure.
- (5) For a whole-farm unit:
 - (i) To qualify:
 - (A) All crops in the whole-farm unit must be insured:
 - (1) Under revenue protection (if you elected the harvest price exclusion for any crop, you must elect it for all crops in the whole-farm unit), unless the Special Provisions allow whole-farm units for another plan of insurance and you insure all crops in the whole-farm unit under such plan (e.g., if you plant corn and soybeans for which you have elected revenue protection and you plant canola for which you have elected yield protection, the corn, soybeans and canola would be assigned the unit structure in accordance with section 34(a)(5)(v));
 - (2) With us (e.g., if you insure your corn and canola with us and your soybeans with a different insurance provider, the corn, soybeans and canola would be assigned the unit structure in accordance with section 34(a)(5)(v)); and
 - (3) At the same coverage level (e.g., if you elect to insure your corn and canola at the 65 percent coverage level and your soybeans at the 75 percent coverage level, the corn, soybeans and canola would be assigned the unit structure in accordance with section 34(a)(5)(v)) unless you can elect separate coverage levels for all irrigated and all non-irrigated crops in accordance with section 3(b)(2)(iii) (e.g., if you elect to insure your irrigated corn at the 65 percent coverage level you must insure your irrigated canola at the 65 percent coverage level. If you elect to insure your non-irrigated corn at the 70 percent coverage

level you must insure your non-irrigated canola at the 70 percent coverage level. If you elect to insure your irrigated corn at the 65 percent coverage level and your irrigated canola at the 70 percent coverage level your unit structure will be assigned in accordance with section 34(a)(5)(v));

- (B) A whole-farm unit must contain all of the insurable acreage of at least two crops; and
- (C) At least two of the insured crops must each have planted acreage that constitutes 10 percent or more of the total planted acreage liability of all insured crops in the whole-farm unit (For crops for which revenue protection is available, liability will be based on the applicable projected price only for the purpose of section 34(a)(5)(i)(C));
- (ii) You will be required to pay separate administrative fees for each crop included in the whole-farm unit;
- (iii) You must separately designate on the acreage report each basic unit for each crop in the whole-farm unit;
- (iv) If you want to change your unit structure from a whole-farm unit to basic or optional units in any subsequent crop year, you must maintain separate records of acreage and production:
 - (A) For each basic unit, to be eligible to use such records to establish the production guarantee for the basic units; or
 - (B) For optional units, to qualify for optional units and to be eligible to use such records to establish the production guarantee for the optional units; and
- (v) If we discover you do not qualify for a whole-farm unit for at least one insured crop because, even though you elected revenue protection for all your crops:
 - (A) You do not meet all of the other requirements in section 34(a)(5)(i), and such discovery is made:
 - (1) On or before the acreage reporting date, your unit division for all crops for which you elected a whole-farm unit will be based on basic or optional units, whichever you report on your acreage report and qualify for; or
 - (2) At any time after the acreage reporting date, we will assign the basic unit structure for all crops for which you elected a whole-farm unit; or
 - (B) It was not possible to establish a projected price for at least one of your crops, your unit division will be based on the unit structure you report on your acreage report and qualify for only for the crop for which a projected price could not be established unless the

remaining crop in the unit would no longer qualify for a whole-farm unit, in such case your unit division for the remaining crops will be based on the unit structure you report on your acreage report and qualify for.

- (b) Unless limited by the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions, a basic unit as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions may be divided into optional units if, for each optional unit, you meet the following:
 - (1) You must plant the crop in a manner that results in a clear and discernible break in the planting pattern at the boundaries of each optional unit;
 - (2) All optional units you select for the crop year are identified on the acreage report for that crop year (Units will be determined when the acreage is reported but may be adjusted or combined to reflect the actual unit structure when adjusting a loss. No further unit division may be made after the acreage reporting date for any reason);
 - (3) You have records, that are acceptable to us, for at least the previous crop year for all optional units that you will report in the current crop year (You may be required to produce the records for all optional units for the previous crop year); and
 - (4) You have records of marketed or stored production from each optional unit maintained in such a manner that permits us to verify the production from each optional unit, or the production from each optional unit is kept separate until loss adjustment is completed by us.
- (c) Each optional unit must meet one or more of the following, unless otherwise specified in the Crop Provisions or allowed by written agreement:
 - (1) Optional units may be established if each optional unit is located in a separate section where the boundaries are readily discernible:
 - (i) In the absence of sections, we may consider parcels of land legally identified by other methods of measure, such as Spanish grants, provided the boundaries are readily discernible, if such parcels can be considered as the equivalent of sections for unit purposes in accordance with FCIC issued procedures; or
 - (ii) In the absence of sections as described in section 34(c)(1) or other methods of measure used to establish section equivalents as described in section 34(c)(1)(i), optional units may be established if each optional unit is located in a separate FSA farm number in accordance with FCIC issued procedure;
 - (2) In addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalent or FSA farm number, optional units may be based on irrigated and non-irrigated acreage. To qualify as separate irrigated and non-irrigated optional units, the non-irrigated acreage may not continue into the irrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern. The irrigated acreage may not extend beyond the point at which the irrigation system can deliver the quantity of water needed to produce the yield on which the guarantee is based, except the corners of a field in which a

center-pivot irrigation system is used may be considered as irrigated acreage if the corners of a field in which a center-pivot irrigation system is used do not qualify as a separate non-irrigated optional unit. In this case, production from both practices will be used to determine your approved yield; and

- (3) In addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalent or FSA farm number, or irrigated and non-irrigated acreage, separate optional units may be established for acreage of the insured crop grown and insured under an organic farming practice. Certified organic, transitional and buffer zone acreages do not individually qualify as separate units. (See section 37 for additional provisions regarding acreage insured under an organic farming practice).

- (d) Optional units are not available for crops insured under a Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement.
- (e) If you do not comply fully with the provisions in this section, we will combine all optional units that are not in compliance with these provisions into the basic unit from which they were formed. We will combine the optional units at any time we discover that you have failed to comply with these provisions. If failure to comply with these provisions is determined by us to be inadvertent, and the optional units are combined into a basic unit, that portion of the additional premium paid for the optional units that have been combined will be refunded to you for the units combined.

35. Multiple Benefits.

- (a) If you are eligible to receive an indemnity and are also eligible to receive benefits for the same loss under any other USDA program, you may receive benefits under both programs, unless specifically limited by the crop insurance contract or by law.
- (b) Any amount received for the same loss from any USDA program, in addition to the crop insurance payment, will not exceed the difference between the crop insurance payment and the actual amount of the loss, unless otherwise provided by law. The amount of the actual loss is the difference between the total value of the insured crop before the loss and the total value of the insured crop after the loss.

- (1) For crops for which revenue protection is not available:

- (i) If you have an approved yield, the total value of the crop before the loss is your approved yield times the highest price election for the crop; and
- (ii) If you have an approved yield, the total value of the crop after the loss is your production to count times the highest price election for the crop; or
- (iii) If you have an amount of insurance, the total value of the crop before the loss is the highest amount of insurance available for the crop; and
- (iv) If you have an amount of insurance, the total value of the crop after the loss is your production to count times the price contained in the Crop Provisions for valuing production to count.

- (2) For crops for which revenue protection is

available and:

- (i) You elect yield protection:
 - (A) The total value of the crop before the loss is your approved yield times the applicable projected price (at the 100 percent price level) for the crop; and
 - (B) The total value of the crop after the loss is your production to count times the applicable projected price (at the 100 percent price level) for the crop; or
- (ii) You elect revenue protection:
 - (A) The total value of the crop before the loss is your approved yield times the higher of the applicable projected price or harvest price for the crop (If you have elected the harvest price exclusion, the applicable projected price for the crop will be used); and
 - (B) The total value of the crop after the loss is your production to count times the harvest price for the crop.
- (c) FSA or another USDA agency, as applicable, will determine and pay the additional amount due you for any applicable USDA program, after first considering the amount of any crop insurance indemnity.

36. Substitution of Yields.

- (a) When you have actual yields in your production history database that, due to an insurable cause of loss, are less than 60 percent of the applicable transitional yield you may elect, on an individual actual yield basis, to exclude and replace one or more of any such yields within each database.
- (b) Each election made in section 36(a) must be made on or before the production reporting date for the insured crop and each such election will remain in effect for succeeding years unless canceled by the production reporting date for the succeeding crop year. If you cancel an election, the actual yield will be used in the database. For example, if you elected to substitute yields in your database for the 1998 and 2000 crop year, for any subsequent crop year, you can elect to cancel the substitution for either or both years.
- (c) Each excluded actual yield will be replaced with a yield equal to 60 percent of the applicable transitional yield for the crop year in which the yield is being replaced, unless you qualify as a beginning farmer or rancher, in which case the excluded actual yield will be replaced with a yield equal to 80 percent of the applicable transitional yield for the crop year in which the yield is being replaced. (For example, if you elect to exclude a 2001 crop year actual yield, the transitional yield in effect for the 2001 crop year in the county will be used. If you also elect to exclude a 2002 crop year actual yield, the transitional yield in effect for the 2002 crop year in the county will be used). The replacement yields will be used in the same manner as actual yields for the purpose of calculating the approved yield.
- (d) Once you have elected to exclude an actual yield from the database, the replacement yield will remain in effect until such time as that crop year is no longer included in the database unless this election is canceled in accordance with section 36(b).
- (e) Although your approved yield will be used to determine your amount of premium owed, the

premium rate will be increased to cover the additional risk associated with the substitution of higher yields.

37. Organic Farming Practices.

- (a) In accordance with section 8(b)(2), insurance will not be provided for any crop grown using an organic farming practice, unless the information needed to determine a premium rate for an organic farming practice is specified on the actuarial table, or insurance is allowed by a written agreement.
- (b) If insurance is provided for an organic farming practice as specified in section 37(a), only the following acreage will be insured under such practice:
 - (1) Certified organic acreage;
 - (2) Transitional acreage being converted to certified organic acreage in accordance with an organic plan; and
 - (3) Buffer zone acreage.
- (c) On the date you report your acreage, you must have:
 - (1) For certified organic acreage, a written certification in effect from a certifying agent indicating the name of the entity certified, effective date of certification, certificate number, types of commodities certified, and name and address of the certifying agent (A certificate issued to a tenant may be used to qualify a landlord or other similar arrangement);
 - (2) For transitional acreage, a certificate as described in section 37(c)(1), or written documentation from a certifying agent indicating an organic plan is in effect for the acreage; and
 - (3) Records from the certifying agent showing the specific location of each field of certified organic, transitional, buffer zone, and acreage not maintained under organic management.
- (d) If you claim a loss on any acreage insured under an organic farming practice, you must provide us with copies of the records required in section 37(c).
- (e) If any acreage qualifies as certified organic or transitional acreage on the date you report such acreage, and such certification is subsequently revoked by the certifying agent, or the certifying agent no longer considers the acreage as transitional acreage for the remainder of the crop year, that acreage will remain insured under the reported practice for which it qualified at the time the acreage was reported. Any loss due to failure to comply with organic standards will be considered an uninsured cause of loss.
- (f) Contamination by application or drift of prohibited substances onto land on which crops are grown using organic farming practices will not be an insured peril on any certified organic, transitional or buffer zone acreage.
- (g) In addition to the provisions contained in section 17(f), prevented planting coverage will not be provided for any acreage based on an organic farming practice in excess of the number of acres that will be grown under an organic farming practice and shown as such in the records required in section 37(c).
- (h) In lieu of the provisions contained in section 17(f)(1) that specify prevented planting acreage within a field that contains planted acreage will be considered to be acreage of the same practice that is planted in the field, prevented planting acreage will be considered

as organic practice acreage if it is identified as certified organic, transitional, or buffer zone acreage in the organic plan.

18-CCIP-Replant and Double Crop

(June 2017)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
COMMON CROP INSURANCE POLICY BASIC PROVISIONS
REPLANT AND DOUBLE CROPPING AMENDMENT**

(This is a Continuous Amendment)

This amendment modifies the provisions of the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions (CCIP) for the 2018 and succeeding crop years for all crops with a 2018 contract change date on or after June 30, 2017, and for the 2019 and succeeding crop years for all crops with a 2018 contract change date prior to June 30, 2017.

The changes to the above policies are required as the result of changes made in the Final Rule to the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions published in the Federal Register on June 27, 2017.

The revised provisions are as follows:

In lieu of section:	The following provisions will apply:
1 – definition of “practical to replant”	Practical to replant - Our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, that you are able to replant to the same crop in such areas and under such circumstances as it is customary to replant and that replanting the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. We may consider circumstances as to whether: (1) it is physically possible to replant the acreage; (2) seed germination, emergence, and formation of a healthy plant is likely; (3) field, soil, and growing conditions allow for proper planting and growth of the replanted crop to reach maturity; or (4) other conditions exist, as provided by the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions. Unless we determine it is not practical to replant, based on the circumstances listed above, it will be considered practical to replant through: (1) the final planting date if no late planting period is applicable; (2) the end of the late planting period if the late planting period is less than 10 days; or (3) the 10th day after the final planting date if the crop has a late planting period of 10 days or more. We will consider it practical to replant regardless of the availability of seed or plants, or the input costs necessary to produce the insured crop such as seed or plants, irrigation water, etc.
1 – definition of “replanted crop”	Replanted crop - The same agricultural commodity replanted on the same acreage as the insured crop for harvest in the same crop year if: 1) the replanting is specifically made optional by the policy and you elect to replant the crop and insure it under the policy covering the insured crop; or 2) replanting is required by the policy. The crop will be considered a replanted insured crop and no replanting payment will be paid if we have determined it is not practical to replant the insured crop and you choose to plant the acreage to the same insured crop.
15(h)	You may receive a full indemnity, or a full prevented planting payment for a first insured crop when a second crop is planted on the same acreage in the same crop year, if each of the following conditions are met, regardless of whether or not the second crop is insured or sustains an insurable loss: (1) Planting two or more crops for harvest in the same crop year in the area is generally recognized by agricultural experts or organic agricultural experts; (2) The second or more crops are customarily planted after the first insured crop for harvest on the same acreage in the same crop year in the area; (3) Additional coverage insurance offered under the authority of the Act is available in the county on the two or more crops that are double cropped; (4) In the case of prevented planting, the second crop is not planted on or prior to the final planting date or, if applicable, prior to the end of the late planting period for the first insured crop;

18-CCIP-Replant and Double Cropping

(June 2017)

	<p>(5) You provide records, acceptable to us, of acreage and production specific to the double cropped acreage proving that:</p> <p>(i) You have double cropped acreage in at least two of the last four crop years in which the first insured crop was planted and incur an insurable loss or the first insured crop is prevented from being planted and a second crop is planted. If you acquired additional land for the current crop year you may apply the percentage of acres that you have previously double cropped to the total cropland acres that you are farming this year (if greater) using the following calculation:</p> <p>(A) Determine the number of acres of the first insured crop that were double cropped in each of the years for which double cropping records are provided (For example, records are provided showing: 100 acres of wheat planted in 2016 and 50 of those acres were double cropped with soybeans; and 100 acres of wheat planted in 2017 and 70 of those acres were double cropped with soybeans);</p> <p>(B) Divide each result of section 15(h)(5)(i)(A) by the number of acres of the first insured crop that were planted in each respective year (In the example above, 50 divided by 100 equals 50 percent of the first insured crop acres that were double cropped in 2016 and 70 divided by 100 equals 70 percent of the first insured crop acres that were double cropped in 2017);</p> <p>(C) Add the results of section 15(h)(5)(i)(B) and divide by the number of years the first insured crop was double cropped (In the example above, 50 plus 70 equals 120 divided by 2 equals 60 percent); and</p> <p>(D) Multiply the result of 15(h)(5)(i)(C) by the number of insured acres of the first insured crop (In the example above, 60 percent multiplied by the number of wheat acres insured in 2018); or</p> <p>(ii) The applicable acreage was double cropped (by one or more other producers, and the producer(s) will allow you to use their records) for at least two of the last four crop years in which the first insured crop was grown on it; and</p> <p>(6) If you do not have records of acreage and production specific to the double cropped acreage, as required in section 15(h)(5), but instead have records that combine production from acreage you double cropped with records of production from acreage you did not double crop, we will allocate the first and second crop production to the specific acreage in proportion to the liability for the acreage that was and was not double cropped.</p>
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**SUMMARY OF CHANGES FOR THE COARSE GRAINS CROP PROVISIONS (17-0041)
(Released November 2016)**

The following is a brief description of the changes to the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions that will be effective for the 2017 crop year. Please refer to the Crop Provisions for complete information.

Section 12 – Removed the prevented planting coverage level percent specified in the Crop Provisions to specify the percent in the actuarial documents to allow updates as needed.

17-0041

(Released November 2016)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
COARSE GRAINS CROP PROVISIONS

**1. Definitions**

Coarse grains - Corn, grain sorghum, and soybeans.

Grain sorghum - The crop defined as sorghum under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Harvest - Combining, threshing, or picking the insured crop for grain, or cutting for hay, silage, or fodder.

Local market price - The cash grain price per bushel for the U.S. No. 2 yellow corn, U.S. No. 2 grain sorghum, or U.S. No. 1 soybeans, offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the insured crop. The local market price will reflect the maximum limits of quality deficiencies allowable for the U.S. No. 2 grade for yellow corn and grain sorghum, or U.S. No. 1 grade for soybeans. Factors not associated with grading under the Official United States Standards for Grain, including but not limited to protein and oil, will not be considered.

Planted acreage - In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, coarse grains must initially be planted in rows, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Production guarantee (per acre) - In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, the number of bushels (tons for corn insured as silage) determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Silage - A product that results from severing the plant from the land and chopping it for the purpose of livestock feed.

Ton - Two thousand (2000) pounds avoirdupois.

2. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions, you must elect to insure your corn, grain sorghum, or soybeans with either revenue protection or yield protection by the sales closing date.

3. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are:

<u>State and County</u>	<u>Cancellation and Termination Dates</u>
(a) For corn and grain sorghum: Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof	January 31.

El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson,
Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector,
Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke,
Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch,
San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque,
Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, Cooke
Counties, Texas, and all Texas
counties lying south and east
thereof to and including Terrell,
Crockett, Sutton, Kimble, Gillespie,
Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe,
Gonzales, De Witt, Lavaca,
Colorado, Wharton, and Matagorda
Counties, Texas

February 15.

Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas;
California; Florida; Georgia;
Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada;
North Carolina; and South Carolina

February 28.

All other Texas counties and all
other states

March 15.

(b) For soybeans:

Jackson, Victoria, Goliad, Bee,
Live Oak, McMullen, LaSalle, and
Dimmit Counties, Texas and all
Texas counties lying south thereof

January 31.

Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas;
California; Florida; Georgia;
Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada;
North Carolina; and South Carolina;
and El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson,
Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector,
Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke,
Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch,
San Saba, Mills, Hamilton,
Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise,
Cooke Counties, Texas, and all
Texas counties lying south
and east thereof to and including
Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Atascosa,
Karnes, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado,
Wharton, and Matagorda Counties,
Texas

February 28.

All other Texas counties and all
other states

March 15.

5. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be each coarse grain crop you elect to insure for which premium rates are provided by the actuarial documents:

- (1) In which you have a share;
- (2) That is adapted to the area based on days to maturity and is compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the area; and
- (3) That is not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):
 - (i) Interplanted with another crop except as allowed in section 5(b)(1); or

- (ii) Planted into an established grass or legume.
- (b) For corn only, in addition to the provisions of section 5(a), the corn crop insured will be all corn that is:
 - (1) Planted for harvest either as grain or as silage (see section 5(c)). A mixture of corn and sorghum (grain or forage-type) will be insured as corn silage if the sorghum does not constitute more than twenty percent (20%) of the plants;
 - (2) Yellow dent or white corn, including mixed yellow and white, waxy or high-lysine corn, high-oil corn blends containing mixtures of at least 90 percent high yielding yellow dent female plants with high-oil male pollinator plants, or commercial varieties of high-protein hybrids, and excluding:
 - (i) High-amylose, high-oil or high-protein (except as authorized in section 5(b)(2)), flint, flour, Indian, or blue corn, or a variety genetically adapted to provide forage for wildlife or any other open pollinated corn, unless a written agreement allows insurance of such excluded crops.
 - (ii) A variety of corn adapted for silage use only when the corn is reported for insurance as grain.
- (c) For corn only, if the actuarial documents for the county provide a premium rate for:
 - (1) **Both grain and silage**, all insurable acreage will be insured as the type or types reported by you on or before the acreage reporting date;
 - (2) **Grain but not silage**, all insurable acreage will be insured as grain unless a written agreement allows insurance on all or a portion of the insurable acreage as silage; or
 - (3) **Silage but not grain**, all insurable corn acreage will be insured as silage unless a written agreement allows insurance on all or a portion of the insurable acreage as grain.
- (d) For grain sorghum only, in addition to the provisions of section 5(a), the grain sorghum crop insured will be all of the grain sorghum in the county:
 - (1) That is planted for harvest as grain;
 - (2) That is a combine-type hybrid grain sorghum (grown from hybrid seed); and
 - (3) That is not a dual-purpose type of grain sorghum (a type used for both grain and forage), unless a written agreement allows insurance of such grain sorghum.
- (e) For soybeans only, in addition to the provisions of section 5(a), the soybean crop insured will be all of the soybeans in the county that are planted for harvest as beans.

6. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions, any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that a majority of producers in the area would not normally further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

7. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions, the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the date immediately following planting as follows:

(a) For corn insured as grain:

- (1) Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof. September 30.
- (2) Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom Counties, Washington. October 31.
- (3) All other counties and states December 10.

(b) For corn insured as silage:

- (1) Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. October 20.
- (2) All other states. September 30.

(c) For grain sorghum:

- (1) Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof September 30.
- (2) All other Texas counties and all other states December 10.

(d) For soybeans:

- All states December 10.

8. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss which occur within the insurance period:

- (a) Adverse weather conditions;
- (b) Fire;
- (c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;
- (d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;
- (e) Wildlife;
- (f) Earthquake;
- (g) Volcanic eruption;
- (h) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to a

cause of loss specified in sections 8(a) through (g) that also occurs during the insurance period; or

- (i) For revenue protection, a change in the harvest price from the projected price, unless FCIC can prove the price change was the direct result of an uninsured cause of loss specified in section 12(a) of the Basic Provisions.

9. Replanting Payments

- (a) A replanting payment is allowed as follows:
 - (1) In lieu of provisions in section 13 of the Basic Provisions that limit the amount of a replant payment to the actual cost of replanting, the amount of any replanting payment will be determined in accordance with these Crop Provisions;
 - (2) Except as specified in section 9(a)(1), you must comply with all requirements regarding replanting payments contained in section 13 of the Basic Provisions; and
 - (3) The insured crop must be damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions, the amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 20 percent of the production guarantee or the number of bushels (tons for corn insured as silage) for the applicable crop specified below, multiplied by your projected price, multiplied by your share:
 - (1) 8 bushels for corn grain;
 - (2) 1 ton for corn silage;
 - (3) 7 bushels for grain sorghum; and
 - (4) 3 bushels for soybeans.
- (c) When the crop is replanted using a practice that is uninsurable for an original planting, the liability on the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment. The premium amount will not be reduced.
- (d) If the acreage is replanted to an insured crop type that is different than the insured crop type originally planted on the acreage:
 - (1) The production guarantee, premium, and projected price and harvest price, as applicable, will be adjusted based on the replanted type;
 - (2) Replanting payments will be calculated using your projected price and production guarantee for the crop type that is replanted and insured; and
 - (3) A revised acreage report will be required to reflect the replanted type, as applicable.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

- (a) Representative samples are required in accordance with section 14 of the Basic Provisions.
- (b) For any corn unit that has separate dates for the

end of the insurance period (grain and silage), in lieu of the requirement contained in section 14 of the Basic Provisions to provide notice within 72 hours of your initial discovery of damage (but not later than 15 days after the end of the insurance period), you must provide notice within 72 hours of your initial discovery of damage (but not later than 15 days after the latest end of the insurance period applicable to the unit).

- (c) If you will harvest any acreage in a manner other than as you reported it for coverage (e.g., you reported planting it to harvest as grain but will harvest the acreage for silage, or you reported planting it to harvest as silage but will harvest the acreage for grain), you must notify us before harvest begins. Failure to timely provide notice will result in production to count determined in accordance with section 11(c)(1)(i)(E).

11. Settlement of Claim

- (a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide records of production that are acceptable to us for any:
 - (1) Optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable records of production were not provided; or
 - (2) Basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.
- (b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:
 - (1) Multiplying the number of insured acres of each insured crop or type, as applicable, by your respective:
 - (i) Yield protection guarantee (per acre) if you elected yield protection; or
 - (ii) Revenue protection guarantee (per acre) if you elected revenue protection;
 - (2) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(1)(i) or 11(b)(1)(ii), whichever is applicable;
 - (3) Multiplying the production to count of each insured crop or type, as applicable, by your respective:
 - (i) Projected price if you elected yield protection; or
 - (ii) Harvest price if you elected revenue protection;
 - (4) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(3)(i) or 11(b)(3)(ii), whichever is applicable;
 - (5) Subtracting the result of section 11(b)(4) from the result of section 11(b)(2); and
 - (6) Multiplying the result of section (11)(b)(5) by your share.

For example:

You have 100 percent share in 50 acres of corn in the unit with a production guarantee (per acre) of 115 bushels, your projected price is \$2.25, your harvest price is \$2.20, and your production to count is 5,000 bushels.

If you elected yield protection:

- (1) 50 acres x (115 bushel production guarantee x \$2.25 projected price) = \$12,937.50 value of the production guarantee
- (3) 5,000 bushel production to count x \$2.25 projected price = \$11,250.00 value of the production to count
- (5) \$12,937.50 - \$11,250.00 = \$1,687.50
- (6) \$1,687.50 x 1.000 share = \$1,688.00 indemnity; or

If you elected revenue protection:

- (1) 50 acres x (115 bushel production guarantee x \$2.25 projected price) = \$12,937.50 revenue protection guarantee
- (3) 5,000 bushel production to count x \$2.20 harvest price = \$11,000.00 value of the production to count
- (5) \$12,937.50 - \$11,000.00 = \$1,937.50
- (6) \$1,937.50 x 1.000 share = \$1,938.00 indemnity.

- (c) The total production to count (in bushels for corn insured as grain or in tons for corn insured as silage) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

- (1) All appraised production as follows:
 - (i) For yield protection, not less than the production guarantee, or for revenue protection, not less than the amount of production that when multiplied by the harvest price equals the revenue protection guarantee (per acre) for acreage:
 - (A) That is abandoned;
 - (B) Put to another use without our consent;
 - (C) Damaged solely by uninsured causes;
 - (D) For which you fail to provide records of production that are acceptable to us; or
 - (E) For which you fail to give us notice before harvest begins if you report planting the corn to harvest as grain but harvest it as silage or you report planting the corn to harvest as silage but harvest it as grain.
 - (ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;
 - (iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies and excess moisture in accordance with section 11(d)); and
 - (iv) Potential production on insured acreage you will put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the

crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

- (A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count.); or
- (B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and
- (2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.
- (d) Mature coarse grain production (excluding corn insured as silage) may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. If moisture adjustment is applicable it will be made prior to any adjustment for quality. Corn insured as silage will be adjusted for excess moisture and quality only as specified in section 11(e).
 - (1) Production will be reduced by 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture in excess of:
 - (i) Fifteen percent (15%) for corn (If moisture exceeds 30 percent (30%), production will be reduced 0.2 percent for each 0.1 percentage point above 30 percent (30%));
 - (ii) Fourteen percent (14%) for grain sorghum; and
 - (iii) Thirteen percent (13%) for soybeans.
 We may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.
 - (2) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if:
 - (i) Deficiencies in quality, in accordance with the Official United States Standards for Grain, result in:
 - (A) Corn not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. No. 5 or worse) because of test weight or kernel damage (excluding

- heat damage) or having a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor;
- (B) Grain sorghum not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. Sample grade) because of test weight or kernel damage (excluding heat damage) or having a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor (except smut odor), or meets the special grade requirements for smutty grain sorghum; or
- (C) Soybeans not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. Sample grade) because of test weight or kernel damage (excluding heat damage) or having a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor (except garlic odor), or which meet the special grade requirements for garlicky soybeans; or
- (ii) Substances or conditions are present that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.
- (3) Quality will be a factor in determining your loss only if:
 - (i) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions resulted from a cause of loss against which insurance is provided under these crop provisions;
 - (ii) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions are made using samples of the production obtained by us or by a disinterested third party approved by us;
 - (iii) With regard to deficiencies in quality (except test weight, which may be determined by our loss adjuster), the samples are analyzed by:
 - (A) A grain grader licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act or the United States Warehouse Act;
 - (B) A grain grader licensed under State law and employed by a warehouse operator who has a storage agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation; or
 - (C) A grain grader not licensed under State law, but who is employed by a warehouse operator who has a commodity storage agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation and is in compliance with State law regarding warehouses; and
 - (iv) With regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health, the samples are analyzed by a laboratory approved by us.
- (4) Coarse grain production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in sections 11(d)(2) and (3), will be reduced by the quality adjustment factor contained in the Special Provisions.
- (e) For corn insured as silage:
 - (1) Whenever our appraisal of grain content is less than 4.5 bushels of grain per ton of silage, the silage production will be reduced by 1 percentage point for each 0.1 (1/10) of a bushel less than 4.5 bushels per ton (If we cannot make a grain appraisal before harvest and you do not leave a representative unharvested sample, in accordance with the policy no reduction for grain-deficient silage will be made.); and
 - (2) If the normal silage harvesting period has ended, or for any acreage harvested as silage or appraised as silage after the calendar date for the end of the insurance period as specified in section 7(b), we may increase the silage production to count to a 65 percent moisture equivalent to reflect the normal moisture content of silage harvested during the normal silage harvesting period.
- (f) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on a weight basis.

12. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be a percentage specified in the actuarial documents of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have additional coverage and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage if such additional coverage is specified in the actuarial documents.

14-CPA (Released June 2013)

CONTRACT PRICE ADDENDUM (CPA)

2014 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS

(The CPA is available for insured crops that are grown under contract if contract pricing is allowed within the actuarial documents and under the terms of this addendum.)

1. Definitions

Base Price – means the price which results from a specified calculation method in a contract.

Buyer – means a business enterprise which acquires production of a crop via contract and must possess or have contractual access to facilities with equipment and capacity necessary to handle and store the amount of production under contract.

Contract – means a written agreement between you and a buyer, executed on or before the acreage reporting date, which is in effect for the crop year. The contract must include:

- (a) Your commitment to plant, grow and deliver an insurable crop to the buyer;
- (b) The buyer's commitment to purchase the production stated in the contract at the contract price;
- (c) The specific crop, type, practice or variety, which also must be insurable under the policy (if the contract states a variety, you must provide verification that the variety is a type or practice listed in the Special Provisions);
- (d) The amount of production or a statement that the buyer will accept all production from a specified number of acres;
- (e) The contract price or a method to determine the contract price.

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Contract Price – means the price contained in a contract executed between you and a buyer. The contract price is the amount specified without regard to incentives or discounts.

Maximum Contract Price – means the maximum price allowed under this Addendum determined by multiplying the projected price or price election, as applicable and as determined by RMA, by the maximum contract price factor contained in the actuarial documents.

Premium Amount – means the added price above the base price for planned production and is not an incentive that is related to the performance of the crop production (e.g. quality, timing, etc.). The premium amount must be converted to consistent units and/or terms as the applicable projected price or price election for the insured crop.

2. Contract Pricing Availability

- (a) If the actuarial documents specify the availability of contract pricing, you may use your contract price to determine your projected price, harvest price, or price election, as applicable, for such insurable crops. You must elect contract pricing by the sales closing date and provide a copy of the contract to us by the acreage reporting date. The CPA is continuous.
- (b) Unless the Special Provisions restrict the total number of insured acres of a crop type or practice to not exceed 110 percent of the crop type's or practice's contracted acres, then the crop type's or practice's projected price or price election, as applicable, will be determined by a weighted average price of contracted and non-contracted acreage.

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(c) To determine the number of acres under contract:

(1) For an acreage only based contract, the lesser of:

- (i) The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage prevented from being planted); or
- (ii) The number of acres specified in the contract.

(2) For a production only based contract, the lesser of:

- (i) The number of acres determined by dividing the production stated in the contract by the approved yield; or
- (ii) The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage prevented from being planted).

(3) For an acreage and production based contract that specifies a maximum number of acres, the lesser of:

- (i) The number of acres determined by dividing the production stated in the contract by the approved yield; or
- (ii) The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage prevented from being planted); or
- (iii) The number of acres specified in the contract.

3. How to Use Your Contract Price

(a) Methods to determine the contract price by plan of insurance:

(1) For yield protection (including area yield protection) or actual production history (APH):

- (i) If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production, the projected price or price election, as applicable, is the contract price.

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(ii) If the contract provides for a premium amount over a base price to be determined and:

- A. The base price is set on or before the acreage reporting date, the projected price or price election is the contract price;
- B. The base price is not available by the acreage reporting date, the projected price or price election is the result of adding the premium amount to the applicable projected price or price election. For example: Your contract specifies the price you will receive for your production is \$2 per unit (e.g. bushel, pound, etc.) over a base price. The base price is determined after the acreage reporting date. Your price election is \$10 per unit if you did not elect to use this Addendum. Under this Addendum your price election is \$12 per unit (\$10 + \$2).

(2) For revenue protection (including area revenue protection):

- (i) If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production:
 - A. The projected price under this Addendum is the contract price. For example: Your contract specifies the price you will receive for your contracted production is \$10 per unit. Your projected price is \$6 per unit as determined by the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) or the policy if you did not elect this Addendum. Under this Addendum your projected price is \$10 per unit which is the contract price.
 - B. The harvest price under this Addendum will be the result of the applicable projected price subtracted from the contract price and the

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difference added to the applicable harvest price. For example: In (2)(i)(A) above, if you did not elect this Addendum your harvest price is \$5 per unit as determined by the CEPP or the policy. Under this Addendum, your harvest price is \$9 per unit ($\$10 - \$6 + \5).

(ii) If the contract provides for a premium amount over a base price that is available by the acreage reporting date the contract is considered to be a fixed price contract and prices will be calculated as shown in 2(i).

(iii) If the contract provides for a premium amount over a base price that will not be available until after the acreage reporting date:

A. The projected price under this Addendum is the result of adding the premium amount to the applicable projected price. For example: Your contract specifies the price you will receive for your contracted production is \$4 per unit over the base price. The base price will be determined after the acreage reporting date. Your projected price is \$7 per unit as determined by the CEPP or the policy if you did not elect this Addendum. Under this Addendum your projected price is \$11 per unit ($\$7 + \4).

B. The harvest price is the result of adding the premium amount to the applicable harvest price. For example: In (2)(iii)(A) above, if you did not elect this Addendum your harvest price is \$8 per unit as determined by the CEPP or the policy. Under this Addendum your harvest price will be \$12 per unit ($\$8 + \4).

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- (b) Every projected price or price election determined under section 3(a) is limited to the maximum contract price.
- (c) If you have more than one contract price for the crop type or practice, the projected price or price election under this Addendum, as applicable, is calculated by:
 - (1) Multiplying the acreage for each contract by the contract price determined in section 3(a); and
 - (2) Dividing the results of (c)(1) by the total acres of all the contracts. Each contract price is subject to the maximum contract price.
- (d) The weighted average price of contracted and non-contracted acreage for the crop type or practice is calculated by:
 - (1) Multiplying the contracted acreage by the contract price determined in sections 3(a) or 3(c). (Each contract price is subject to the maximum contract price.);
 - (2) Multiplying the non-contracted acreage by the price determined by the CEPP or the policy, as applicable;
 - (3) Adding the results from (1) and (2); and
 - (4) Dividing the result from (3) by the total acres of the crop.

REQUIREMENT TO REPORT FIELD LOCATION ON THE ACREAGE REPORT

Please be advised that the Risk Management Agency has issued the following guidelines.

Beginning with the 2017 reinsurance year, insureds must report field location on the acreage report as required by section 6(c)(5) and 8(c)(5), respectively, of the Basic Provisions for the following insurance plans under CCIP and ARPI:

- 01 Yield Protection
- 02 Revenue Protection
- 03 Revenue Protection with Harvest Price Exclusion
- 04 Area Yield Protection
- 05 Area Revenue Protection
- 06 Area Revenue Protection with Harvest Price Exclusion

The insured can meet the acreage reporting requirement for field location identification by:

If known and accurate, providing the FSA Farm, Tract, and Field Number, including the FSA administrative State and County; or otherwise

Clearly identifying the field location(s) and associated boundaries using AIP map-based reporting or other mapping resources which clearly delineates the field's location.

If an insured does not provide the field location as required, on the acreage report for a CCIP or ARPI policy under insurance plans 01-06, any and all applicable unreported or misreported information penalties would apply, including rejection of the acreage report and subsequent denial of liability to the insured.

Great American Insurance Company has map-based reporting forms and mapping resources available for insureds to comply with this requirement. If you have any questions, please contact your crop insurance agent.



IRRIGATED PRACTICE GUIDELINES

The following guidelines are provided to enable insureds to properly report planted or perennial crop acreage to be insured under the irrigated practice in order to receive maximum protection under their crop insurance policy. It is very important that these guidelines be utilized to document whether, at the time insurances attaches; there is a reasonable expectation of receiving adequate water to carry out a good irrigation practice for acreage reported under the irrigated practice. The guidelines, in entirety, are substantive and are to be given to the insured in administration of their crop insurance policy.

1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are provided to facilitate a uniform understanding of the standards and guidelines for insuring an irrigated practice for planted or perennial crop acreage.

- A Adequacy of Irrigation Facilities – Irrigation facilities are considered adequate if it is determined that, at the time insurance attaches to planted or perennial acreage, they will be available and usable at the times needed and have the capacity to timely deliver water in sufficient quantities to carry out a good irrigation practice for the acreage insured under the irrigated practice.
- B Efficient Irrigation – Carrying out a good irrigation practice using a lesser amount of irrigation water than historically applied, but still achieving the irrigated APH yield by implementing approved or enhanced management practices to increase efficiency of irrigation water use.
Enhanced management practices to increase efficiency of irrigation water use include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - Irrigation Method – Employing an irrigation water distribution technique or technology that has demonstrated greater efficiency (e.g. converting gravity flood irrigation to a center pivot or underground drip tape).
 - Converting high pressure impact sprinklers to low pressure impacts under center pivot irrigation.
 - Soil Moisture Monitors – Using soil moisture monitor output to set the schedule and amount of irrigation water applied.
- C Good Irrigation Practice – The application of adequate water in an acceptable manner, at the proper times, to allow production of a normal crop which is often identified as the approved APH yield for crops.
- D Irrigation Equipment and Facilities – The physical resources, other than water, used to regulate the flow of water from a water source to the acreage. This includes pumps, valves, sprinkler heads, and other control devices. It also includes pipes or pipelines which: (1) are under the control of the insured or (2) routinely deliver water only to acreage which is owned or operated by the insured. A center pivot system is considered irrigation equipment and facilities.
- E Irrigation Water Supply – The water source and means for supplying irrigation water, without regard to the equipment or facilities. This includes the water source and dams, canals, ditches, pipelines, etc., which contain the water for movement from the source to the acreage and (1) are not under the control of the insured or (2) routinely deliver water to acreage in addition to that which is owned or operated by the insured. It DOES NOT INCLUDE any irrigation equipment or facilities.
- F Reasonable Expectation of Adequate Water – The insured had no reason to know at the time coverage began the amount of irrigation water may be limited or reduced. No reasonable expectation exists if the insured knew, or had reason to know, the amount of irrigation water may be reduced before coverage begins.
- G Water Source – The source from which water is made available. This includes wells, lakes, reservoirs, streams, aquifers, etc.

2 REQUIREMENTS

For planted or perennial acreage to be insured under and irrigated practice, the insured must:

- 1 be able to document and demonstrate that there is a reasonable expectation of adequate water (refer to section 3);
- 2 be able to document and demonstrate good irrigation practices;
- 3 be able to demonstrate that they have adequate irrigation equipment and facilities;

- 4 provide verifiable documentation to their AIP by the ARD that the irrigation water supply has replenished after a failure of the irrigation water supply prevented the insured from planting or the insured had a failure of irrigation water supply; and
- 5 keep separate production records for acreage insured under an irrigated practice from acreage insured under a practice other than irrigated (or with no practice applicable) and uninsured acreage.

3 DETERMINATION OF REASONABLE EXPECTATION OF ADEQUATE WATER

Factors to be considered (applicable to both the AIP and the insured) when determining and documenting whether a reasonable expectation of adequate water existed include, but are not limited to the following: Substantive

- 1 Most recent 10-year historical average of available water and any applicable forecasting data from a credible authority responsible for monitoring and forecasting such conditions such as Irrigation Districts, State Department of Water Resources, Bureau of Reclamation, Water Boards, etc.

Examples: Current Federal, state, or local water district allocations, historical inflows, current water levels, expected inflows resulting from snowpack, expected rainfall, etc.;

- 2 Water supply availability, quality, and usage;
 - 3 Pump efficiency and capacity;
 - 4 Water requirements (amount and timing) for all irrigated crops;
 - 5 Water rights available to the insured (primary, secondary, urban versus agricultural use, etc.);
 - 6 Contingency plans to handle water shortages;
 - 7 Acres to be irrigated;
 - 8 Ownership of the water source including the legal entitlement or rights to the water (state or Federal versus landowner or other private party);
 - 9 Meters, measuring devices, and methods used to monitor good irrigation practice;
 - 10 Soil types, soil moisture levels, and pre-plant irrigation needs;
 - 11 Water conservation methods, devices used, and plans utilized (if applicable);
 - 12 Past crop planting history and tillage methods;
 - 13 Supplemental water availability and usage including return flow or any precipitation which would normally be received, after insurance attaches;
 - 14 Recommendations from local Cooperative Extension Service (CES), National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), or other source recognized by CES or NRCS to be an expert in the area regarding irrigation and crop production;
 - 15 Decreased water allocation resulting from the diversion of water for environmental, public use or priority, or other reasons.
- Note:** Not an insurable cause of loss (COL) unless the diversion is made necessary due to an insured COL; and
- 16 Management practices used or to be used to carry out efficient irrigation, as applicable.

4 FAILURE TO QUALIFY OR CARRY OUT A GOOD IRRIGATION PRACTICE

- A If the acreage fails to qualify for insurance under the irrigated practice, it will result in such acreage being insured under a practice other than irrigated. If no other appropriate practice is available for the acreage, insurance will not be considered to have attached on the acreage.
- B Failure to carry out a good irrigation practice on acreage properly insured under the irrigated practice will result in an appraisal for uninsured causes on such acreage, unless:
 - 1 the failure was caused by unavoidable failure of the irrigation water supply after insurance attached; or
 - 2 failure or breakdown of the irrigation equipment or facilities due to an insured COL, provided all reasonable efforts to restore the irrigation equipment facilities to proper working order within a reasonable amount of time, unless the AIP determines it is not practical to do so.

Note: Cost will not be considered when determining whether it is practical to restore the equipment or facilities.
- C If a loss is evident, any reported acreage qualifying as an irrigated practice at the time insurance attaches cannot be revised to a non-irrigated practice after the acreage reporting date, even if liability stays the same or decreases or if the insured failed to carry out a good irrigation practice.

5 PREVENTED PLANTING COVERAGE

- A Insureds may be eligible for a prevented planting payment for acreage historically grown under an irrigated practice for which the insured had no reasonable expectation of adequate water by the final planting date (or within the late planting period, if applicable). This applies even if the acreage could have been planted with a non-irrigated practice and the insured elects not to plant, provided all other prevented planting provisions have been met, including that an insured COL must have occurred within the PP insurance period.
- B Insureds must provide, upon the AIP's request, documentation of the factors which were considered in reporting that there was no reasonable expectation of adequate water for the acreage reported as prevented planting under an irrigated practice.



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS

Use of Precision Farming Records for a Crop Insurance Claim

Great American Insurance Company (GAIC) may allow Precision Farming records, for those policyholders utilizing Precision Farming Technology Systems, to satisfy the claim documentation requirements under your crop insurance policy. In an effort to effectively service your policy and provide you with the most up-to-date information, we've outlined the allowance and requirements below.

It is important to point out that the Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) program is very specific in what qualifies as Precision Farming. We encourage you to discuss your Precision Farming Technology System with your Agent early in the year. If questions arise as a result of these discussions, the GAIC Claims Department will be happy to assist in determining how your system best fits within the framework of crop insurance claim reporting and record requirements.

What is Precision Farming?

For crop insurance purposes, the USDA's Risk Management Agency has defined Precision Farming as follows:

The utilization of systems' technologies and agronomic principles to manage variability within and between fields and/or over time that is associated with all aspects of agricultural production. It requires the use of technologies, such as global positioning system (GPS) and geographic information systems (GIS) management tools for the purpose of improving crop management. Precision farming may include the combination of variable seeding and fertilizer rates, minimizing seed and chemical overlaps, and the use of GPS/GIS yield mapping technology (i.e. a Precision Farming producer using variable seeding, cutting planting rate from 36,000 to 18,000 seeds/acre for non-irrigated corners, indicating a discernible break in yield with the use of GPS/GIS mapping).

Specifically, a Precision Farming Technology System must include at least the following components:

- GPS technology integrated with planter monitors, combine monitors and yield mapping software.
- The ability to produce reports summarizing planted acres, harvested acres & harvested production.
- The ability to provide evidence, by crop, that the system was properly calibrated according to the manufacturer's requirements, for the current crop year. If your system is capable of producing a calibration report, we will accept that as evidence of calibration. If not, you should maintain a hard-copy Annual Calibration Report, which your Agent can provide.

I believe my system qualifies. What does this mean for me?

By utilizing a Precision Farming Technology System that meets the above standard, GAIC may allow use of your planted acreage records to be acceptable as "determined" acres and use of your harvested production records to establish your total production (in lieu of settlement sheets, bin measurements, etc.). In other words, your crop insurance claim may be based on the data and reports collected from your Precision Farming Technology System.



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS (Cont'd)

If I wish to use my Precision Farming Technology as described above, what is required?

In addition to utilizing a Precision Farming Technology System that qualifies, there are several requirements that must be met, and those requirements differ for planted acreage records vs. harvested production records. We have outlined the requirements for both categories below:

Planted Acreage Records

- For planted acreage records to be acceptable as evidence of determined acres, the following information must be provided in conjunction with the Harvested Production Records:
 - Insured's Name
 - Unit Number
 - FSA farm/tract/field ID number (optional)
 - Legal description of the acreage; and
 - A print out from the Precision Farming Technology System that includes the crop name, acres planted, and electronically produced maps of planted acreage and summary records. These records must illustrate any required discernable breaks between units or practices.
 - If overlapping rows were planted on the acreage, the system must account for this overlap. If the system does not account for the overlapping rows, we will determine acres as if the Precision Farming technology was not being used.

Harvested Production Records

- For harvested production records to be acceptable as production evidence for a claim, the following information must be provided in conjunction with the Planted Acreage Records:
 - The system must be calibrated for each insured crop and crop year, in accordance with the owner's manual specifications. The calibration must be within 3% of the actual weight of the production harvested during the calibration test.
 - The Annual Calibration Report must include all calibrations and adjustments performed, by crop, for the crop year. The report must also include the date of each calibration/adjustment, and the amount of adjustment from the previous setting.
 - Insured's Name
 - Unit Number
 - FSA farm/tract/field ID number (optional)
 - Legal description of the acreage; and
 - A print out from the Precision Farming Technology System that includes the crop name, acres harvested, date harvested, total production (unadjusted for moisture), average moisture content; and
 - Yield maps and acreage/production summary records, which illustrate that separate production records were maintained by unit and/or practice.

What else should I consider regarding Precision Farming Technology and my crop insurance?

In the event your Precision Farming records are deemed unacceptable, we will make our claim determinations as if you did not utilize a Precision Farming Technology System. In this case, we may use the combine monitor record as a load record when allocating production to the appropriate unit.

Should you have any questions on how Precision Farming fits within the structure of your crop insurance policy, please contact your Agent.

Great American appreciates your business and the opportunity to service your policy.

NHF2-527 Policy 000076

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL POLICYHOLDERS



So that Great American Insurance Company can continue to provide prompt service to your MPCl policy/claim, please review the following requirements:

CRITERIA FOR THE USE OF LOAD RECORDS, STRUCTURE MARKINGS OR COMBINE MONITOR RECORDS FOR PRODUCTION THAT IS TO BE KEPT SEPARATE

It is a requirement of the Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) program that production must be kept separate by unit. Consequently, when commingled production has not been pre-measured by an Approved Insurance Provider (AIP), the Risk Management Agency (RMA) requires policyholders to follow certain requirements when documenting that production of two or more units have been commingled. For your review and so that we can better service your policy, the applicable requirements are provided below.

Please note that failure to adhere to these requirements may result in our inability to allocate the production we determine through measurements, settlement sheet verification, etc. to the appropriate unit, and may ultimately result in the collapsing of units; proration of production and loss of optional units for the following year.

Criteria Needed to Accept Insured's Production Records or Storage-structure Markings

- If load records or combine monitor records are used to keep production separate, the loads are recorded as outlined below.
- If structure markings are used, the structure is marked and identified as outlined below.
- There is no production from prior years in the structure, unless the production has been measured by the AIP or another USDA agency just prior to the current year's production being added. If another USDA agency's measurements are used, you must determine whether the grain was leveled.
- The total production within the structure must be accounted for; i.e., all production stored in the storage structure can be identified separately by unit number or field I.D., uninsured acreage, etc.

Acceptable Load Records, Storage Structure Markings, Printed Records from Combine Monitors

1. Load Records

Maintain a contemporaneous ledger, by crop, recording loads of production for the crop identified by unit and/or field identification, date of harvest, identity of the conveyance used to transport the grain to the bin and the estimated bushel volume per conveyance. The adjuster must verify that the field identification can be correlated with the unit numbers for the crop for the current crop year. If field identification cannot be correlated to a unit number for the crop, the production must be considered commingled. Policyholders are permitted to adjust their load records for excess moisture, and if they have done so, this is what will be used to compare against the adjuster measured and calculated production (including adjustments for moisture if the adjuster's moisture test shows excess moisture).

2. Storage Structure Markings

Identify the depth of such production by marking the storage structure with a permanent marker. Write the unit number(s) and/or field identification from which the production was harvested, and date and initial the mark. Also, on the storage structure, identify and mark the depth of uninsured-acreage production separately from insured-acreage production when the storage structure will contain both. The adjuster must verify that the field identification numbers can be correlated with the unit numbers for the crop for the current crop year. If field identification cannot be correlated to a unit number for the crop, the production must be considered commingled.

3. Records From Combine Monitors that do NOT qualify as a Precision Farming Technology System

Printed records from combine monitors must show the location of field (field identification), name of crop, date, and number of pounds or bushels of the crop. Policyholders must also identify the unit number that correlates with the field identification on the records. The adjuster must verify that the field identification can be correlated with the unit numbers for the crop for the current crop year. If field identification cannot be correlated to a unit number for the crop, the production must be considered commingled. If production from the combine monitor records has been adjusted for moisture by the insured or automatically by the combine monitor, this recorded amount will be the amount compared against the adjuster's measured and calculated production, (including adjustments for moisture if the adjuster's moisture test shows excess moisture).

Contemporaneous and Conveyance, as used in the above paragraphs, are defined as follows:

Contemporaneous – Occurring or originating during the same time.

Conveyance – Anything in which agricultural commodities are transported. This may include combine hoppers, commodity bins, grain carts, grain wagons, farm truck, semi trailer, railcar, or barge. The term “transported” does not include all forms of grain movement; e.g., the following are not conveyances: grain augers, grain dryers, elevator legs, or picking lines.

ACCEPTABLE WEIGHT TICKETS / RECORDS CRITERIA FOR PRODUCTION THAT IS TO BE WEIGHED AND FARM-STORED

To be acceptable, each individual scale weight ticket/record for each load must be available and must provide at least the following information:

- Policyholder Name
- Crop
- Per Load; the gross weight of the conveyance with production and the gross weight of the conveyance without production. However, the following exceptions apply:
 - If the production is weighed using a grain cart that prints out tickets showing the gross weight of production in the cart, only the gross weight per grain cart of the production is required
 - If the production is weighed using a grain cart that has an integrated panel showing the gross weight of the production in the cart from which the policyholder documents the weight, only the gross weight per grain cart of the production is required
 - If the production is weighed using a grain cart that is equipped with scales integrated with Bluetooth (or other wired/wireless) interface capable of electronically recording and storing weight records on a load by load basis from which the insured can print all individual load tickets and detailed summary, by unit, which includes all of the required information, only the gross weight per grain cart of the production is required.
- Date Weighed
- Load Number (if the scale does not print a number, the policyholder must apply a number)
- Identification and location of farm-storage structure in which the load(s) from each field are stored and/or satisfactory explanation of disposition of the production if any of the production is no longer stored at the time of inspection; and
- Unit and/or field identification from which the production was harvested that can be correlated to the unit numbers for the crop stored. To be acceptable, the adjuster must verify that the field identification can be correlated with the unit numbers for the crop for the current crop year. If field identification cannot be correlated to a unit number for the crop, the production must be considered commingled.

A summary record of scale weight tickets/records is not acceptable.

Policyholder must hand-write any of the required information listed above if the scale that is being used is not capable of printing the required information.

Should you have any questions and/or concerns regarding this information, please contact your agent immediately. Thank you and we appreciate your business!

14-CEPP (Released June 2013)

COMMODITY EXCHANGE PRICE PROVISIONS (CEPP)

2014 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS

Section II: Price Definitions

(See Section I for General Information applicable to all crops.)

Corn (0041)

Grain Type

Projected price – The harvest year’s average daily settlement price for the projected price discovery period for the harvest year’s futures contract, as shown in the tables below, rounded to the nearest whole cent. The projected price will be released no later than three business days following the end of the projected price discovery period.

Harvest price - The harvest year’s average daily settlement price for the harvest price discovery period for the harvest year’s futures contract, as shown in the tables below, rounded to the nearest whole cent. The harvest price will be released no later than three business days following the end of the harvest price discovery period.

CORN – January 31 Sales Closing Date				Projected Price Discovery Period		Harvest Price Discovery Period	
State	Commodity Exchange	Contract Commodity	Contract Month	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Beginning Date	Ending Date
Texas	CBOT	Corn	September	Dec 15	Jan 14	Aug 1	Aug 31

CORN – February 15 Sales Closing Date				Projected Price Discovery Period		Harvest Price Discovery Period	
State	Commodity Exchange	Contract Commodity	Contract Month	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Beginning Date	Ending Date
Texas	CBOT	Corn	December	Jan 1	Jan 31	Sep 1	Sep 30

CORN – February 28 Sales Closing Date				Projected Price Discovery Period		Harvest Price Discovery Period	
State	Commodity Exchange	Contract Commodity	Contract Month	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Beginning Date	Ending Date
Alabama	CBOT	Corn	September	Jan 15	Feb 14	Aug 1	Aug 31
Arizona	CBOT	Corn	December	Jan 15	Feb 14	Oct 1	Oct 31
Arkansas	CBOT	Corn	December	Jan 15	Feb 14	Aug 15	Sep 14
California	CBOT	Corn	December	Jan 15	Feb 14	Oct 1	Oct 31
Florida	CBOT	Corn	September	Jan 15	Feb 14	Aug 1	Aug 31
Georgia	CBOT	Corn	September	Jan 15	Feb 14	Aug 1	Aug 31
Louisiana	CBOT	Corn	September	Jan 15	Feb 14	Aug 1	Aug 31
Mississippi	CBOT	Corn	December	Jan 15	Feb 14	Aug 15	Sep 14
Nevada	CBOT	Corn	December	Jan 15	Feb 14	Oct 1	Oct 31
North Carolina	CBOT	Corn	December	Jan 15	Feb 14	Sep 1	Sep 30
South Carolina	CBOT	Corn	September	Jan 15	Feb 14	Aug 1	Aug 31

CORN – March 15 Sales Closing Date				Projected Price Discovery Period		Harvest Price Discovery Period	
State	Commodity Exchange	Contract Commodity	Contract Month	Beginning Date	Ending Date*	Beginning Date	Ending Date
Colorado	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Connecticut	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Delaware	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Idaho	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Nov 1	Nov 30
Illinois	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Indiana	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Iowa	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Kansas	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Kentucky	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Maine	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Maryland	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Massachusetts	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Michigan	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Nov 1	Nov 30
Minnesota	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Missouri	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Montana	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Nebraska	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
New Hampshire	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
New Jersey	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
New Mexico	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
New York	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
North Dakota	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Ohio	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Oklahoma	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Sep 1	Sep 30
Oregon	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Nov 1	Nov 30
Pennsylvania	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Rhode Island	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
South Dakota	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Tennessee	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Texas	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Sep 1	Sep 30
Utah	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Vermont	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Virginia	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Washington	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Nov 1	Nov 30
West Virginia	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Wisconsin	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Wyoming	CBOT	Corn	December	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
*February 28 Ending Date is extended to February 29 in leap years.							

Corn (0041)

Silage Type

Corn for silage is not traded on any Commodity Exchange. However, revenue protection is still considered to be available in counties where silage is an insurable type and the projected and harvest prices will be determined by RMA in accordance with this CEPP. The result of this action will allow the producer to insure both the silage and grain types of corn under revenue protection. With both types of corn insured under revenue protection the producer may qualify for a whole-farm unit. However, corn insured as silage will not have the benefit of the projected price and the harvest price moving as the price on the Commodity Exchange moves for corn for grain.

Projected price – A price determined by RMA and released by January 31 of the harvest year.

Harvest price -- A price equal to the silage type projected price.

Corn (0041)

Organic (Certified) Practice

Projected price – The corn (grain type) projected price as determined above, multiplied by a factor determined by RMA, rounded to the nearest whole cent. The factor will be available in the Price Discovery Reporting application located at <http://www.rma.usda.gov>. The method used for calculating the factor will be available at <http://www.rma.usda.gov/pubs/>. The organic (certified) practice projected price will be released no later than three business days following the end of the corn (grain type) projected price discovery period.

Harvest price – The corn (grain type) harvest price as determined above, multiplied by the same factor determined for the organic (certified) practice projected price, rounded to the nearest whole cent. The organic (certified) practice harvest price will be released no later than three business days following the end of the corn (grain type) harvest price discovery period.

16-CEPP (Released November 2015)

COMMODITY EXCHANGE PRICE PROVISIONS (CEPP)

2016 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS

Section I: General Information

The CEPP applies only to crops for which revenue protection (including area revenue protection) and yield protection (including area yield protection) are available. See Section II, by crop specification, for price definitions.

1. Definitions

Average Daily Settlement Price – The sum of all daily settlement prices divided by the total number of daily settlement prices included in the sum. All daily settlement prices during the price discovery period for the contract specified in the applicable crop’s projected price or harvest price definition will be included in the sum, provided the threshold requirements, as defined below, are met. If the threshold requirements are not met for the specified contract, see the terms under the substitute average daily settlement price definition. If the threshold requirements are not met under the terms of the substitute average daily settlement price definition, the applicable projected price and harvest price will be established in accordance with I.2(c), I.2(e)(1), or I.2(f).

CBOT – Chicago Board of Trade.

CME – Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Daily Settlement Price – A price established in accordance with the CEPP which is available for the crop at the end of a trading day.

Full Active Trading Day – For all exchanges **except** the Portland Merchants Exchange, any trading day on which a minimum of 1 open interest contract for the

relevant futures contract is available at the close of trading. For the Portland Merchants Exchange, there is **no** open interest requirement.

Harvest Price – See the definition in section II.

Harvest Year – The calendar year in which the crop is normally harvested.

ICE – InterContinentalExchange.

KCBT – Kansas City Board of Trade.

MGE – Minneapolis Grain Exchange.

NASS – The National Agricultural Statistics Service, an agency within USDA.

Projected Price – See the definition in section II.

Substitute Average Daily Settlement Price – An average daily settlement price used when the threshold requirements for the contract specified in the applicable crop’s projected or harvest price definition are not met. The substitute average daily settlement price is generally obtained from the contract immediately prior to the contract specified in the applicable insured crop’s projected price or harvest price definition, or another contract as determined by RMA. It must represent the same crop year as the insured crop. Threshold requirements must be met for the substitute average daily settlement price. If threshold requirements are not met, the applicable projected price and harvest price will be established in accordance with I.2(c), I.2(e)(1), or I.2(f).

Threshold Requirements – The minimum number of full active trading day(s) and the minimum trading volume that must occur during the price discovery period for the contract specified in the applicable crop’s projected price or harvest price definition for revenue protection coverage to be offered. There must be one full

active trading day during the price discovery period. The contract must also trade at least once during the discovery period, i.e., there must be one trading day with a volume of at least one.

USDA – United States Department of Agriculture.

2. Price Determinations

(a) In accordance with either section 1 of the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions or section 1 of the Area Risk Protection Insurance Basic Provisions, these Commodity Exchange Price Provisions specify how and when the projected price and harvest price will be determined by crop.

(1) These provisions are a part of the policy **for all crops for which revenue protection is available**, regardless of whether the producer elects revenue protection or yield protection for such crops.

(2) This document includes the information necessary to derive the projected price and the harvest price for the insured crop, as applicable.

(b) The CEPP will be used to determine:

(1) The projected price and harvest price for insured crops for which revenue protection is selected; or

(2) The projected price for insured crops for which yield protection is selected.

(c) RMA reserves the right to omit any daily settlement price or substitute daily settlement price used to compute the average daily settlement price or substitute average daily settlement price if market conditions are different than those used to rate or price revenue protection.

(d) RMA reserves the right to set the projected price for yield protection.

- (e) If the projected price cannot be calculated by the procedures outlined in these
Commodity Exchange Price Provisions:
- (1) No revenue protection will be available;
 - (2) If revenue protection is not available, notice will be provided on RMA's Web
site at <http://www.rma.usda.gov/> by the date specified in the applicable
projected price definition;
 - (3) Yield protection will continue to be available; and
 - (4) The projected price for yield protection will be determined by RMA and
released by the date specified in the applicable projected price definition in the
CEPP.
- (f) If the harvest price cannot be calculated by the procedures outlined in this CEPP,
the harvest price will be determined by RMA.
- (g) The harvest price will not be greater than the projected price multiplied by 2.00.
- (h) Projected prices, harvest prices and associated factors and adjustments for all
crops, except the corn silage type, can be found at
<http://www.rma.usda.gov/tools/pricediscovery.html>. The methods used for
calculating the factors and adjustments can be found at
<http://www.rma.usda.gov/pubs/>.
- (i) In counties with a fall sales closing date for which insurance is provided on both
the spring and fall/winter types, the projected price for spring types will be
released after the fall sales closing date at the time specified in the applicable
definition of projected price.

- (j) For each insurance offer, if the actuarial documents specify that contract pricing is available, and procedures for establishing contract pricing are not specified in the crop provisions or special provisions, the Contract Price Addendum (CPA), found at <http://www.rma.usda.gov>, outlines the procedures for using a contract price to determine your projected price and, if applicable, harvest price.
- (k) For revenue protection coverage to be offered, implied volatilities must be available for the option contract corresponding to the futures contract specified in the applicable crop's projected price or harvest price definition. The implied volatility requirements are specified in the volatility factor calculation methodology paper, which is found at <http://www.rma.usda.gov/pubs/>.

17-CEPP (Released May 2016)

**COMMODITY EXCHANGE PRICE PROVISIONS (CEPP)
2017 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS**

Section II: Price Definitions

(See Section I for General Information applicable to all crops.)

Soybeans (0081)

Projected price – The harvest year’s average daily settlement price for the projected price discovery period for *either* the harvest year’s futures contract (November), *or* the post-harvest year’s futures contract (January), as shown in the tables below, rounded to the nearest whole cent. The projected price will be released no later than three business days following the end of the projected price discovery period.

Harvest price - The harvest year’s average daily settlement price for the harvest price discovery period for *either* the harvest year’s futures contract (November), *or* the post-harvest year’s futures contract (January), as shown in the tables below, rounded to the nearest whole cent. The harvest price will be released no later than three business days following the end of the harvest price discovery period.

SOYBEANS – January 31 Sales Closing Date				Projected Price Discovery Period		Harvest Price Discovery Period	
State	Commodity Exchange	Contract Commodity	Contract Month	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Beginning Date	Ending Date
Texas	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Dec 15	Jan 14	Sep 1	Sep 30

SOYBEANS – February 28 Sales Closing Date				Projected Price Discovery Period		Harvest Price Discovery Period	
State	Commodity Exchange	Contract Commodity	Contract Month	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Beginning Date	Ending Date
Alabama	CBOT	Soybeans	January	Jan 15	Feb 14	Nov 1	Nov 30
Arkansas	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Jan 15	Feb 14	Oct 1	Oct 31
Florida	CBOT	Soybeans	January	Jan 15	Feb 14	Nov 1	Nov 30
Georgia	CBOT	Soybeans	January	Jan 15	Feb 14	Nov 1	Nov 30
Louisiana	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Jan 15	Feb 14	Oct 1	Oct 31
Mississippi	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Jan 15	Feb 14	Oct 1	Oct 31
North Carolina	CBOT	Soybeans	January	Jan 15	Feb 14	Nov 1	Nov 30
South Carolina	CBOT	Soybeans	January	Jan 15	Feb 14	Nov 1	Nov 30
Texas	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Jan 15	Feb 14	Oct 1	Oct 31

SOYBEANS – March 15 Sales Closing Date				Projected Price Discovery Period		Harvest Price Discovery Period	
State	Commodity Exchange	Contract Commodity	Contract Month	Beginning Date	Ending Date*	Beginning Date	Ending Date
Colorado	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Delaware	CBOT	Soybeans	January	Feb 1	Feb 28	Nov 1	Nov 30
Illinois	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Indiana	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Iowa	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Kansas	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Kentucky	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Maryland	CBOT	Soybeans	January	Feb 1	Feb 28	Nov 1	Nov 30
Michigan	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Minnesota	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Missouri	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Nebraska	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
New Jersey	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
New York	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
North Dakota	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Ohio	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Oklahoma	CBOT	Soybeans	January	Feb 1	Feb 28	Nov 1	Nov 30
Oregon	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Pennsylvania	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
South Dakota	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Tennessee	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Texas	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Vermont	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
Virginia	CBOT	Soybeans	January	Feb 1	Feb 28	Nov 1	Nov 30
Washington	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
West Virginia	CBOT	Soybeans	January	Feb 1	Feb 28	Nov 1	Nov 30
Wisconsin	CBOT	Soybeans	November	Feb 1	Feb 28	Oct 1	Oct 31
*February 28 Ending Date is extended to February 29 in leap years.							

Soybeans (0081)

Organic (Certified) Practice

Projected price – The soybeans projected price as determined above, multiplied by a factor determined by RMA, rounded to the nearest whole cent. The factor will be available in the Price Discovery Reporting application located at <http://www.rma.usda.gov>. The method for calculating the factor will be available at <http://www.rma.usda.gov/pubs/>. The organic (certified) practice projected price will be released no later than three business days following the end of the soybeans projected price discovery period.

Harvest price – The soybeans harvest price as determined above, multiplied by the same factor determined for the organic (certified) practice projected price, rounded to the nearest whole cent. The organic (certified) practice harvest price will be released no later than three business days following the end of the soybeans harvest price discovery period.

Special Provisions of Insurance 2019 and Succeeding Crop Years

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Program Dates for Insurable Types and Practices

Sales Closing Date 3/15/2019	Earliest Planting Date 4/10/2019	Final Planting Date 6/5/2019	End of Late Planting Period Date 6/25/2019	Acreage Reporting Date 7/15/2019	Premium Billing Date 8/15/2019
TP	Type	Practice			
T/P 1	Grain 016	Non-Irrigated 003			
T/P 2	Grain 016	Irrigated 002			
T/P 3	Grain 016	Organic(Certified) Non-Irr. 713 *4			
T/P 4	Grain 016	Organic(Certified) Irr. 702 *4			
T/P 5	Grain 016	Organic(Transitional) Non-Irr. 714			
T/P 6	Grain 016	Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712			

Statement

General

Contact your agent regarding possible premium discounts, options, and/or additional coverage that may be available.

In lieu of Section 17(f)(5)(ii) of the Common Crop Insurance Basic Provisions, haying or grazing a cover crop will not impact eligibility for a prevented planting payment provided such action did not contribute to the acreage being prevented from planting.

Date

In lieu of the definition of late planting period in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, please refer to the End Of Late Planting Period Date.

Price

For acreage insured as certified organic, the Projected Price and Harvest Price will equal the respective Projected Price and Harvest Price as defined within the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) multiplied by a factor determined by RMA and published on www.rma.usda.gov.

Insurance Availability

In addition to the types listed in section 5(b)(2) of the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions, purple and pink hybrid corn varieties may be insurable by written agreement.

Insurance shall not attach or be considered to have attached without a written agreement to a planted crop on acreage from which, in the same calendar year:

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1. A perennial hay crop was harvested; or
2. A crop (other than a cover crop) reached the headed or budded stage prior to termination, regardless of the percentage of plants that reached the headed or budded stage;

Termination means growth has ended. To qualify for a written agreement, you must provide a minimum of the most recent three years of your double cropping actual production history for the crop in the county. A cover crop is one that meets the criteria outlined in the Insurance Availability section of this Special Provisions of Insurance.

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In accordance with section 9(a)(1)(iv) in the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions (Basic Provisions), acreage that has not been planted and harvested or insured (including insured acreage that was prevented from being planted) in at least one of the three previous crop years or acreage where the only crop that has been planted and harvested in one of the three previous crop years was a cover, hay, or forage crop (hereinafter referred to as new breaking acreage) is insurable at 80 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if all of the following requirements 1 through 4 below are met. New breaking acreage is insurable at 65 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if only requirements 1, 2, and 4 below are met.

1. The policyholder must provide documentation that 75 percent or more of the new breaking acreage by field (or within an existing field if only a portion of the field is new breaking acreage) is composed of soil types defined as Capability Class I, II, or III as determined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>);
2. The policyholder must certify that the new breaking acreage was broken out or chemically destroyed prior to planting;
3. The policyholder must provide documentation that the new breaking acreage has been previously broken and planted to a crop. Examples of documentation include but are not limited to: a FSA-578 document showing the prior crop that the new breaking acreage was planted to, a prior crop year's FSA-578 document showing that the new breaking acreage is classified as cropland, receipts/invoices from custom planters or custom harvesters detailing the fields that were planted or harvested, etc.; and
4. If NRCS requires a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the policyholder must provide documentation that one is, or will be, in place. If NRCS does not require a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the producer must certify that one is not required.

Up to and including 320 acres of new breaking acreage per county (on a whole field basis), that meet the requirements above, may be insurable under this Special Provisions statement for the policyholder/entity per each sales closing date (for example, a total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a September 30 sales closing date and total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a March 15 sales closing date). Any new breaking acreage (on a whole field basis) that meets the requirements above and exceeds the 320-acre limitation will require a written agreement to establish insurability (only the acreage that exceeds 320 acres requires a written agreement, up to 320 acres may be approved under this Special Provisions statement even if the producer has more than 320 new breaking acres in the county).

Underwriting Standards:

The producer must provide the applicable documentation and certification described in requirements 1 through 4 above to the Approved Insurance Provider (AIP) on or before the acreage reporting date for insurability of such new breaking acreage. If the above requirements are met and the described documentation and certification is provided to the AIP by the acreage reporting date, the new breaking acreage will be insurable using the appropriate percentage (65 percent or 80 percent) applied to the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents (simple average T-Yields, new producer T-Yields, and variable T-Yield percentages do not apply). A separate APH Database must be established for this new breaking acreage the initial crop year it is insured (in subsequent crop years standard APH procedure will apply provided the acreage is insurable under the terms of the Basic Provisions). Additionally, new breaking acreage will not be eligible for prevented planting coverage the initial crop year it is insured under this Special Provisions statement.

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Insurance shall attach to a crop following a cover crop when the cover crop meets the definition provided in the Basic Provisions, was planted within the last 12 months, and is managed and terminated according to NRCS guidelines. If growing conditions warrant a deviation from the guidelines, producers should contact either Extension or the local NRCS for management guidance. For information on cover crops and crop insurance and the Cover Crop Termination Guidelines go to <http://www.rma.usda.gov/news/currentissues/covercrops/>.

Quality

GENERAL STATEMENTS:

The following sections only apply to corn grain production for the insured crop.

The Quality Adjustment Factor (QAF) is 1.000 minus the sum of the applicable Discount Factors (DF) expressed below as three-place decimals. The sum of all applicable DFs will be limited to 1.000. Only the quality adjustment factors contained herein are considered in determining production to count. No other quality adjustment factors are considered in determining production to count.

The production to count remaining after allowable reductions to gross production (in accordance with the applicable Crop Provisions), is multiplied by the QAF (not less than zero) to determine net production to count.

Production qualifying for quality adjustment, that does not contain substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health, shall be adjusted under sections A or B, but not both.

Unless the AIP grants an extension of time to harvest as specified below, the samples of production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies under sections A, B and C must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period (EOIP).

For any production qualifying under sections B or C (except for section C3) that is sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will adjust your claim using the applicable DFs. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.

For production qualifying under sections B or C (except for production qualifying under section C3) that is unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, an automatic 30 day extension will be allowed only for the purpose of submitting your claim for indemnity, unless an extension of time to harvest has been granted or a delay in measurement of farm stored production has been elected under the general statements below.

The DF for production qualifying for quality adjustment containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health will be determined in accordance with section C. For production qualifying for quality adjustment under:

- a. Sections C1 or C2 and section A below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section A to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.
- b. Sections C1 or C2 and section B below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section B to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.

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- c. Section C3, the DF will be determined under section C3 only. No additional DFs from section A or section B will be included.

1. OPTION TO DELAY CLAIM SETTLEMENT:

- a. On the date of final inspection for the unit, if any of your unsold***** production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B and/or C1 or C2a ii and C2a iv below, your claim will be settled using the applicable DF's for unsold production unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- b. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the Reduction In Value (RIV) as outlined below, unless the production qualifies under section C (except for production containing Vomitoxin only) and has been in on-farm storage.
- c. At any time during this delay in settlement, you may request to settle your claim for any unsold production using the applicable DFs.
- d. For any production sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will settle your claim using the applicable DFs.
- e. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.
- f. If the time to harvest has been extended as stated below, this option will not apply beyond 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- g. This option will not apply to any production qualifying under section C3.

2. SECTION 14(e) OF THE BASIC PROVISIONS

Only when it has been determined that the production qualifies for quality adjustment will the provisions in this Quality Adjustment Statement apply, otherwise this SP statement does not supersede the provisions contained in section 14 (e) in the Basic Provisions.

3. EXTENSION OF TIME TO HARVEST

If we determine you are prevented from harvesting by the calendar date for the EOIP due to an insurable cause of damage that occurred during the insurance period and we allow an extension of time to harvest, the time to determine insurable quality deficiencies will also be extended. If you harvest the crop prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, your claim will be settled in accordance with sections A, B, or C as applicable unless you elected to delay settlement of your claim, in which case, refer to 1 above. If you were unable to harvest your crop until AFTER 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, and your production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B1, C1a or C2a i, you will be allowed 30 days after harvest to market your grain and receive an RIV unless the production qualifies solely under section A, in which case, only the DF(s) in section A will be used.

If the production is not sold within this period, the claim will be settled using the applicable pre-established DF. You must complete and submit a claim for indemnity not

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later than the earlier of 60 days after harvest, or 60 days after the date we determine the crop could have been harvested and you did not harvest. If your production qualifies under section C3, your claim will be settled as specified in section C3.

4. DELAY IN MEASUREMENT OF FARM STORED PRODUCTION

If you elect to delay measurement of farm stored production as provided in the Basic Provisions, all samples of farm stored production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the EOIP, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for quality. All samples obtained to test for substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health (other than vomitoxin) must be taken prior to production entering storage. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage. The gross amount of production will be determined by us not later than 180 days after the EOIP. At the end of 180 days, the adjuster will measure the production as soon as possible so your claim can be completed and submitted no later than 30 days after the 180th day.

5. FAIR CONSIDERATION TO DELIVER TO DISTANT MARKETS

Except as allowed in paragraph 7 f ii below, fair consideration to deliver sold production to a distant market is allowed only when there are no buyers in your local market and only for the types and levels of damage included in sections B1, C1a, C2a i, C3a i and C3b i below. Fair consideration is not allowed for production that is unsold, sold to other than a disinterested third party, fed, utilized in any other manner, or when a pre-established DF is applicable.

6. ZERO MARKET VALUE

If on the date of final inspection for the unit, any production which due to insurable causes is determined to have zero market value***, such production will not be considered production to count if the production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us (see section D). Fair consideration may be used in the determination of zero market value, except for production fed or used in any other manner.

7. REDUCTION IN VALUE (RIV):

RIVs must be reasonable, usual, and customary. No RIV will be made or accepted by us if it is due to:

- a. Moisture content;
- b. Damage due to uninsured causes;
- c. Drying;
- d. Handling;
- e. Processing; or
- f. Any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of your production.

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- i. RIVs cannot be used in combination with chart DFs.
- ii. If a lower RIV is available for production sold at a distant market, the RIV at the distant market may be increased by the fair consideration to deliver the production to the distant market, provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV in your local marketing area.
- iii. If the RIV can be decreased by conditioning the production, the RIV may be increased by the cost of conditioning provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV before conditioning.
- iv. The RIV and local market price* are determined on the date such quality adjusted production is sold to a disinterested third party.

SECTION A - DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

On the date of final inspection for the unit, the discount factors are determined using the following charts. If the DF for any one qualifying level of deficiency is not shown on the charts in this section, then determine all DFs using section B or C as applicable.

GRADE DISCOUNT:

Corn will be discounted for grade as follows:

Grade	DF
U.S. Sample Grade	0.085

TEST WEIGHT DISCOUNT

Discounts for low test weight as follows (U.S. Grade No.5 for Test Weight – . lbs. to 46 lbs.; U.S. Sample Grade – . lbs. and below:

Test Weight Pounds	DF
49 and above	None
48-48.99	0.041
47-47.99	0.051
46-46.99	0.062
45-45.99	0.072
44-44.99	0.082
Below 44	See section B

DAMAGE DISCOUNT:

Discounts for excessive kernel damage (excluding heat damage) as follows (U.S. Grade No. 5 for Damage - 10.01% to 15%; U.S. Sample Grade - 15.01% and above):

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Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF
10 and below	None	18.01-19	0.164	27.01-28	0.303
10.01-11	0.062	19.01-20	0.179	28.01-29	0.318
11.01-12	0.072	20.01-21	0.195	29.01-30	0.333
12.01-13	0.082	21.01-22	0.210	30.01-31	0.349
13.01-14	0.092	22.01-23	0.226	31.01-32	0.364
14.01-15	0.103	23.01-24	0.241	32.01-33	0.379
15.01-16	0.118	24.01-25	0.256	33.01-34	0.395
16.01-17	0.133	25.01-26	0.272	34.01-35	0.410
17.01-18	0.149	26.01-27	0.287	Above 35	See section B

SAMPLE GRADE DISCOUNTS:

Discounts for sample grade factors as follows:

Musty Odor	0.051
Sour Odor	0.051
COFO	0.051

SECTION B - DEFICIENCY NOT IN DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

DFs included in section A are not used if production meets requirements under this section. For production that has a test weight below 44 pounds per bushel, and/or kernel damage above 35 percent, on the date of final inspection for the unit adjust production in the following manner:

1. If sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
2. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500 (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above).
3. If unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner or is sold to other than a disinterested third party the DF will be .500.

SECTION C - SUBSTANCES OR CONDITIONS THAT ARE INJURIOUS TO HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH

The sum of all DFs for production containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health is allowed, in addition to applicable DFs from sections A or B above, except as shown in C3 below.

Any potential loss due to substances or conditions identified by the Food and Drug Administration, other public health organizations of the United States, or a public

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health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown, at a level determined as injurious to human or animal health, will be covered only if the appropriate samples of the production were obtained by our adjuster (or a trained disinterested third party approved by us) (except for flood-damaged grain), and the analysis was performed by an approved laboratory using quantitative tests.

The Food and Drug Administration guidelines state when an edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, it is considered adulterated and can be injurious to human or animal health and should not be used for feed or food. For acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters, such production is considered to contain substances or conditions qualifying under Section C3 with a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed. Such production is not required to be sampled and tested by an approved laboratory. Whether you intend to harvest or not harvest such acreage, you must give us notice to inspect the crop. Such production will be considered to have zero market value if destroyed in an acceptable manner. Refer to Section D. If you harvest production from such flood-damaged acreage and commingle with production from acreage not damaged by flood, such commingled production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in Section C.

For production that contains substances or conditions determined to be injurious to human or animal health, when applicable, adjustments will be made for levels of substances or conditions in excess of the amount allowed by the lower of the following:

- a. The action or advisory level of the Food and Drug Administration; or
- b. Another public health organization of the United States; or
- c. A public health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown.

For production that will be stored on the farm, or in commercial storage (except for production containing Vomitoxin), the appropriate samples must be obtained prior to the production entering storage, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for such quality deficiencies listed in section C. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage.

1. For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present) qualifying under section C and that has a level of 10.0 ppm or less, adjust the production in the following manner. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production is:
 - a. Sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - b. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above) added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - c. Unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner, or is sold to other than a disinterested third party, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

DFs for Vomitoxin:

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Vomitoxin Range	DF
.1 – . ppm	.000
.1 – 1 . ppm	.225
10.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

2. For production containing substances or conditions, other than Vomitoxin, that qualifies under section C with an Aflatoxin level of 300 ppb or less, with a Fumonisin level of 100 ppm or less, or other substances or conditions with a level less than the maximum amount allowed, adjust the production in the following manner.
- a. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production was transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage without going into on farm storage, the DF will be:
 - i. For production sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - ii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b, added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.
 - iv. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - v. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.
 - b. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the unsold production is in on-farm storage, is in commercial storage but was not transported directly from the field, was fed or utilized in any other manner, was in on-farm storage and has been sold, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party:
 - i. For Aflatoxin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - ii. For Fumonisin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iv. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

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DFs for Aflatoxin:

Aflatoxin Range	DF
.1 – 2 . ppb	.000
20.1 - 50.0 ppb	.100
.1 – 1 . ppb	.200
1 .1 – 2 . ppb	.300
2 .1 – 3 . ppb	.400
300.1 ppb & above	See C3 below

DFs for Fumonisin:

Fumonisin Range	DF
0.1 - 2.0 ppm	.000
2.1 - 20.0 ppm	.100
20.1 - 40.0 ppm	.200
40.1 - 60.0 ppm	.300
60.1 - 100.0 ppm	.400
100.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

3. For production that has Aflatoxin level in excess of 300 ppb, a Vomitoxin level in excess of 10 ppm, a Fumonisin level in excess of 100 ppm, or any other substances or conditions qualifying under section C having a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed or when the edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, a claim will not be completed until all such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic 30 day extension will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity, following the date we determine the production was sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. On the date of final adjustment for the unit, the following will apply (if such production is Zero Market Value, see section D):
- a. For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present), the DF will be:
 - i. The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party; or
 - ii. .500 for production, fed, utilized in any other manner, or sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from section A or B will be included.
 - b. For production containing Aflatoxin, Fumonisin, or any other substances or conditions (except for production containing Vomitoxin as detailed in C3a above), the DF will be:
 - i. The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party. Such production must have been transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage prior to being sold.

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- ii. .500 for production that was in on-farm storage and was later sold, was in on-farm storage and was transported to commercial storage and later sold, was fed, was utilized in any other manner, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from section A or B will be included.
- c. If production qualifying under section C3 is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us, the DF will be 1.000. For production destroyed in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.

SECTION D - ZERO MARKET VALUE PRODUCTION

For production listed in sections A, B, or C that we determine has zero market value due to insured quality deficiencies:

1. The DF will be 1.000 if such production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us.
2. If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) production in a manner acceptable to us, such production to count is no longer considered to be zero market value and will be adjusted as follows:
 - a. For production in section A – the pre-established DFs.
 - b. For production in section B –
 - c. For production in sections C1 or C2, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.
3. If you destroy production qualifying under section C3 in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C. If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) such production, a claim will not be completed until such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic extension of time will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity.

*	"Local Market Price" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions.
**	"Disinterested third party" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions. In addition to the definition of "Disinterested third party", a person or business who does not routinely purchase production for resale or for feed will not be considered a disinterested third party if the RIVs applied by the buyer are not reflective of the RIVs in the local market.
***	"Zero market value" occurs when no buyers in your local area are willing to purchase the production and fair consideration to deliver production to a market outside your local marketing area (distant market) is equal to or greater than the production's value at the distant market or when acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters.
****	"Sold" – Grain is considered sold on the date that final settlement between the buyer and seller has occurred and title of the grain has passed from the seller to the buyer
*****	"Unsold" – Grain that does not meet the definition of "sold."

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Program Dates for Insurable Types and Practices

Sales Closing Date 3/15/2019	Earliest Planting Date 4/15/2019	Final Planting Date 6/5/2019	End of Late Planting Period Date 6/25/2019	Acreage Reporting Date 7/15/2019	Premium Billing Date 8/15/2019
TP	Type	Practice			
T/P 01	Blue 383 *3	Non-Irrigated 003			
T/P 02	Blue 383 *3	Irrigated 002			
T/P 03	Grain 016	Non-Irrigated 003			
T/P 04	Grain 016	Irrigated 002			
T/P 05	Blue 383 *3	Organic(Certified) Non-Irr. 713 *5			
T/P 06	Blue 383 *3	Organic(Certified) Irr. 702 *5			
T/P 07	Grain 016	Organic(Certified) Non-Irr. 713 *5			
T/P 08	Grain 016	Organic(Certified) Irr. 702 *5			
T/P 09	Blue 383 *3	Organic(Transitional) Non-Irr. 714			
T/P 10	Blue 383 *3	Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712			
T/P 11	Grain 016	Organic(Transitional) Non-Irr. 714			
T/P 12	Grain 016	Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712			

Statement**General**

Contact your agent regarding possible premium discounts, options, and/or additional coverage that may be available.

In lieu of Section 17(f)(5)(ii) of the Common Crop Insurance Basic Provisions, haying or grazing a cover crop will not impact eligibility for a prevented planting payment provided such action did not contribute to the acreage being prevented from planting.

*3 If you produce any of the following specialty corn type(s) for which yields and rates are available in the actuarial documents:

- a. High amylase – Corn that has been genetically modified to increase its content of the enzyme amylase and that is used primarily for the production of ethanol.

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- b. Blue – Corn grown on a plant that produces ears with blue colored kernels or with a mixture of blue and white colored kernels and that is used for the production of tortilla chips, tortillas, and other food products for human consumption.
- c. White – Corn that is white-kernelled and contains not more than 2.0 percent of corn of other colors. White kernels of corn with a slight tinge of light straw or pink color are considered White corn.
- d. Waxy – Corn that consists of 95 percent or more waxy corn, according to procedures prescribed in FGIS instructions.

You may elect to use the price contained in your production contract (contract price) by the acreage reporting date to determine your projected price and harvest price, as applicable, for each specialty type only if the total number of insured acres of the specialty type does not exceed 110 percent of insured specialty type acreage under the contract (the number of acres under contract is determined as indicated below). The acreage must be under contract with a business enterprise equipped with facilities appropriate to handle and store specialty type corn production. The contract must be executed by you and the business enterprise, in effect for the crop year, and you must provide a copy to us no later than the acreage reporting date.

In lieu of the requirement contained in section 5(b)(2)(i) of the Crop Provisions, blue corn produced under a contract that meets the conditions specified in these Special Provisions is insurable without a written agreement.

To be considered a contract, the executed document must contain:

- a. A requirement that you plant, grow and deliver specialty type corn to the business enterprise;
- b. The amount of production that will be accepted or a statement that all production from a specified number of acres will be accepted.

To determine the number of acres under contract:

- 1. For acreage only based contracts and, acreage and production based contracts which specify a maximum number of acres, the lesser of:
 - i. The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage that is prevented from being planted); or
 - ii. The maximum number of acres specified in the contract.
- 2. For production only based contracts, the lesser of:
 - i. The number of acres determined by dividing the production stated in the contract by the approved yield; or
 - ii. The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage that is prevented from being planted).
- c. The price to be paid for the contracted production or a method to determine such price:

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1. For yield protection:

- i. If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production, the projected price will be the contract price. A contract that provides for a premium amount that is priced on or before the acreage reporting date will be considered to be a fixed price contract.
- ii. If the contract provides for a premium amount over a price to be determined and it is not priced by the acreage reporting date, the contract price will be the result of adding the premium amount to the CEPP projected price.

2. For revenue protection:

- i. If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production:
 - A. The projected price will be the contract price.
 - B. For high amylase type, the harvest price will be the result of the CEPP projected price subtracted from the contract price and the difference shall be added to the CEPP harvest price.
 - C. For blue type, the harvest price shall equal the projected price.
- ii. If the contract provides for a premium amount over a price to be determined and it is not priced by the acreage reporting date:
 - A. The projected price will be the result of adding the premium amount to the CEPP projected price.
 - B. For high amylase type, the harvest price will be the result of the CEPP projected price subtracted from the projected price and the difference shall be added to the CEPP harvest price.
 - C. For blue type, the harvest price shall be equal to the projected price.
- iii. A contract that provides for a premium amount over a market price to be determined but that is priced on or before the acreage reporting date will be considered to be a fixed price contract.

3. The price used will be the price in the contract without regard to incentives or discounts.

4. In no case will the contract price exceed the amount determined by multiplying the CEPP projected price, as applicable, by the maximum contract price factor in the Prices tab of these actuarial documents.

5. If you have more than one contract price for any one specialty type, the price used will be the weighted average of the contract prices. Each contract price is subject to the limits referred to in (c)(4).

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- d. Other such terms that establish the obligations of each party to the contract; and
- e. The contract must clearly indicate the specific specialty type or verification must be provided that the contracted variety is one of the specialty types listed above.

For specialty type corn the following replant rules apply:

- a. In addition to the definition of practical to replant in the Basic Provisions, for specialty type corn under contract it will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the specialty type contract or the business enterprise agrees to accept such contracted production.
- b. In addition to section 9 of the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions when it is practical to replant the specialty type originally planted, you must replant to the specialty type originally planted on the acreage.
- c. When it is not practical to replant the specialty type originally planted on the acreage:
 - 1. You may choose to:
 - i. Not replant and may receive an indemnity;
 - ii. Not replant the specialty type originally planted on the acreage and plant to another crop in which case the first/second crop rules in section 15 of the Basic Provisions apply; or
 - iii. Replant to another specialty type or commodity type, provided it is practical to replant such type. The replanted type will be considered a replanted crop.
 - 2. If it is not practical to replant to another specialty type or commodity type and you plant any type of corn, the crop planted will be considered a second crop.

For high amylase, quality adjustment will be provided as specified in the Crop Provisions and Special Provisions. Blue type is not eligible for the quality adjustment specified in the Crop Provisions and Special Provisions. No additional quality adjustment will be made for any specialty type.

White and waxy contract price values will not increase replanting or prevented planting payments. Those payments will be calculated using the grain corn Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) values and Basic Provisions and Coarse Grains Crop Provisions payment formula.

White and waxy corn, insured as white or waxy, grown under organic certified and organic transitional practices is not eligible for the organic Projected Price and Harvest Price defined within the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) or the Contract Price Addendum.

White and waxy corn grown under organic certified and organic transitional practices may be insured as grain and is eligible for the Projected Price and Harvest Price defined within the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP), and may be insured under the Contract Price Addendum, as allowed by Section I(2)(j) of the CEPP.

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In lieu of the definition of late planting period in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, please refer to the End Of Late Planting Period Date.

Price

- *5 For acreage insured as certified organic, the Projected Price and Harvest Price will equal the respective Projected Price and Harvest Price as defined within the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) multiplied by a factor determined by RMA and published on www.rma.usda.gov.

Insurance Availability

In addition to the types listed in section 5(b)(2) of the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions, purple and pink hybrid corn varieties may be insurable by written agreement.

Insurance shall not attach or be considered to have attached without a written agreement to a planted crop on acreage from which, in the same calendar year:

1. A perennial hay crop was harvested; or
2. A crop (other than a cover crop) reached the headed or budded stage prior to termination, regardless of the percentage of plants that reached the headed or budded stage;

Termination means growth has ended. To qualify for a written agreement, you must provide a minimum of the most recent three years of your double cropping actual production history for the crop in the county. A cover crop is one that meets the criteria outlined in the Insurance Availability section of this Special Provisions of Insurance.

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In accordance with section 9(a)(1)(iv) in the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions (Basic Provisions), acreage that has not been planted and harvested or insured (including insured acreage that was prevented from being planted) in at least one of the three previous crop years or acreage where the only crop that has been planted and harvested in one of the three previous crop years was a cover, hay, or forage crop (hereinafter referred to as new breaking acreage) is insurable at 80 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if all of the following requirements 1 through 4 below are met. New breaking acreage is insurable at 65 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if only requirements 1, 2, and 4 below are met.

1. The policyholder must provide documentation that 75 percent or more of the new breaking acreage by field (or within an existing field if only a portion of the field is new breaking acreage) is composed of soil types defined as Capability Class I, II, or III as determined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>);
2. The policyholder must certify that the new breaking acreage was broken out or chemically destroyed prior to planting;
3. The policyholder must provide documentation that the new breaking acreage has been previously broken and planted to a crop. Examples of documentation include but are not limited to: a FSA-578 document showing the prior crop that the new breaking acreage was planted to, a prior crop year's FSA-578 document showing that the new breaking acreage is classified as cropland, receipts/invoices from custom planters or custom harvesters detailing the fields that were planted or harvested, etc.; and
4. If NRCS requires a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the policyholder must provide documentation that one is, or will be, in place. If NRCS does not require a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the producer must certify that one is not required.

Up to and including 320 acres of new breaking acreage per county (on a whole field basis), that meet the requirements above, may be insurable under this Special Provisions statement for the policyholder/entity per each sales closing date (for example, a total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a September 30 sales closing date and total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a March 15 sales closing date). Any new breaking acreage (on a whole field basis) that meets the requirements above and exceeds the 320-acre limitation will require a written agreement to establish insurability (only the acreage that exceeds 320 acres requires a written agreement, up to 320 acres may be approved under this Special Provisions statement even if the producer has more than 320 new breaking acres in the county).

Underwriting Standards:

The producer must provide the applicable documentation and certification described in requirements 1 through 4 above to the Approved Insurance Provider (AIP) on or before the acreage reporting date for insurability of such new breaking acreage. If the above requirements are met and the described documentation and certification is provided to the AIP by the acreage reporting date, the new breaking acreage will be insurable using the appropriate percentage (65 percent or 80 percent) applied to the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents (simple average T-Yields, new producer T-Yields, and variable T-Yield percentages do not apply). A separate APH Database must be established for this new breaking acreage the initial crop year it is insured (in subsequent crop years standard APH procedure will apply provided the acreage is insurable under the terms of the Basic Provisions). Additionally, new breaking acreage will not be eligible for prevented planting coverage the initial crop year it is insured under this Special Provisions statement.

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Insurance shall attach to a crop following a cover crop when the cover crop meets the definition provided in the Basic Provisions, was planted within the last 12 months, and is managed and terminated according to NRCS guidelines. If growing conditions warrant a deviation from the guidelines, producers should contact either Extension or the local NRCS for management guidance. For information on cover crops and crop insurance and the Cover Crop Termination Guidelines go to <http://www.rma.usda.gov/news/currentissues/covercrops/>.

Quality

GENERAL STATEMENTS:

The following sections only apply to corn grain production for the insured crop.

The Quality Adjustment Factor (QAF) is 1.000 minus the sum of the applicable Discount Factors (DF) expressed below as three-place decimals. The sum of all applicable DFs will be limited to 1.000. Only the quality adjustment factors contained herein are considered in determining production to count. No other quality adjustment factors are considered in determining production to count.

The production to count remaining after allowable reductions to gross production (in accordance with the applicable Crop Provisions), is multiplied by the QAF (not less than zero) to determine net production to count.

Production qualifying for quality adjustment, that does not contain substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health, shall be adjusted under sections A or B, but not both.

Unless the AIP grants an extension of time to harvest as specified below, the samples of production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies under sections A, B and C must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period (EOIP).

For any production qualifying under sections B or C (except for section C3) that is sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will adjust your claim using the applicable DFs. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.

For production qualifying under sections B or C (except for production qualifying under section C3) that is unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, an automatic 30 day extension will be allowed only for the purpose of submitting your claim for indemnity, unless an extension of time to harvest has been granted or a delay in measurement of farm stored production has been elected under the general statements below.

The DF for production qualifying for quality adjustment containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health will be determined in accordance with section C. For production qualifying for quality adjustment under:

- a. Sections C1 or C2 and section A below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section A to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.
- b. Sections C1 or C2 and section B below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section B to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.

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- c. Section C3, the DF will be determined under section C3 only. No additional DFs from section A or section B will be included.

1. OPTION TO DELAY CLAIM SETTLEMENT:

- a. On the date of final inspection for the unit, if any of your unsold**** production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B and/or C1 or C2a ii and C2a iv below, your claim will be settled using the applicable DF's for unsold production unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- b. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the Reduction In Value (RIV) as outlined below, unless the production qualifies under section C (except for production containing Vomitoxin only) and has been in on-farm storage.
- c. At any time during this delay in settlement, you may request to settle your claim for any unsold production using the applicable DFs.
- d. For any production sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will settle your claim using the applicable DFs.
- e. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.
- f. If the time to harvest has been extended as stated below, this option will not apply beyond 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- g. This option will not apply to any production qualifying under section C3.

2. SECTION 14(e) OF THE BASIC PROVISIONS

Only when it has been determined that the production qualifies for quality adjustment will the provisions in this Quality Adjustment Statement apply, otherwise this SP statement does not supersede the provisions contained in section 14 (e) in the Basic Provisions.

3. EXTENSION OF TIME TO HARVEST

If we determine you are prevented from harvesting by the calendar date for the EOIP due to an insurable cause of damage that occurred during the insurance period and we allow an extension of time to harvest, the time to determine insurable quality deficiencies will also be extended. If you harvest the crop prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, your claim will be settled in accordance with sections A, B, or C as applicable unless you elected to delay settlement of your claim, in which case, refer to 1 above. If you were unable to harvest your crop until AFTER 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, and your production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B1, C1a or C2a i, you will be allowed 30 days after harvest to market your grain and receive an RIV unless the production qualifies solely under section A, in which case, only the DF(s) in section A will be used.

If the production is not sold within this period, the claim will be settled using the applicable pre-established DF. You must complete and submit a claim for indemnity not

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later than the earlier of 60 days after harvest, or 60 days after the date we determine the crop could have been harvested and you did not harvest. If your production qualifies under section C3, your claim will be settled as specified in section C3.

4. DELAY IN MEASUREMENT OF FARM STORED PRODUCTION

If you elect to delay measurement of farm stored production as provided in the Basic Provisions, all samples of farm stored production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the EOIP, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for quality. All samples obtained to test for substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health (other than vomitoxin) must be taken prior to production entering storage. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage. The gross amount of production will be determined by us not later than 180 days after the EOIP. At the end of 180 days, the adjuster will measure the production as soon as possible so your claim can be completed and submitted no later than 30 days after the 180th day.

5. FAIR CONSIDERATION TO DELIVER TO DISTANT MARKETS

Except as allowed in paragraph 7 f ii below, fair consideration to deliver sold production to a distant market is allowed only when there are no buyers in your local market and only for the types and levels of damage included in sections B1, C1a, C2a i, C3a i and C3b i below. Fair consideration is not allowed for production that is unsold, sold to other than a disinterested third party, fed, utilized in any other manner, or when a pre-established DF is applicable.

6. ZERO MARKET VALUE

If on the date of final inspection for the unit, any production which due to insurable causes is determined to have zero market value***, such production will not be considered production to count if the production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us (see section D). Fair consideration may be used in the determination of zero market value, except for production fed or used in any other manner.

7. REDUCTION IN VALUE (RIV):

RIVs must be reasonable, usual, and customary. No RIV will be made or accepted by us if it is due to:

- a. Moisture content;
- b. Damage due to uninsured causes;
- c. Drying;
- d. Handling;
- e. Processing; or
- f. Any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of your production.

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- i. RIVs cannot be used in combination with chart DFs.
- ii. If a lower RIV is available for production sold at a distant market, the RIV at the distant market may be increased by the fair consideration to deliver the production to the distant market, provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV in your local marketing area.
- iii. If the RIV can be decreased by conditioning the production, the RIV may be increased by the cost of conditioning provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV before conditioning.
- iv. The RIV and local market price* are determined on the date such quality adjusted production is sold to a disinterested third party.

SECTION A - DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

On the date of final inspection for the unit, the discount factors are determined using the following charts. If the DF for any one qualifying level of deficiency is not shown on the charts in this section, then determine all DFs using section B or C as applicable.

GRADE DISCOUNT:

Corn will be discounted for grade as follows:

Grade	DF
U.S. Sample Grade	0.085

TEST WEIGHT DISCOUNT

Discounts for low test weight as follows (U.S. Grade No.5 for Test Weight – . lbs. to 46 lbs.; U.S. Sample Grade – . lbs. and below:

Test Weight Pounds	DF
49 and above	None
48-48.99	0.041
47-47.99	0.051
46-46.99	0.062
45-45.99	0.072
44-44.99	0.082
Below 44	See section B

DAMAGE DISCOUNT:

Discounts for excessive kernel damage (excluding heat damage) as follows (U.S. Grade No. 5 for Damage - 10.01% to 15%; U.S. Sample Grade - 15.01% and above):

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Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF
10 and below	None	18.01-19	0.164	27.01-28	0.303
10.01-11	0.062	19.01-20	0.179	28.01-29	0.318
11.01-12	0.072	20.01-21	0.195	29.01-30	0.333
12.01-13	0.082	21.01-22	0.210	30.01-31	0.349
13.01-14	0.092	22.01-23	0.226	31.01-32	0.364
14.01-15	0.103	23.01-24	0.241	32.01-33	0.379
15.01-16	0.118	24.01-25	0.256	33.01-34	0.395
16.01-17	0.133	25.01-26	0.272	34.01-35	0.410
17.01-18	0.149	26.01-27	0.287	Above 35	See section B

SAMPLE GRADE DISCOUNTS:

Discounts for sample grade factors as follows:

Musty Odor	0.051
Sour Odor	0.051
COFO	0.051

SECTION B - DEFICIENCY NOT IN DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

DFs included in section A are not used if production meets requirements under this section. For production that has a test weight below 44 pounds per bushel, and/or kernel damage above 35 percent, on the date of final inspection for the unit adjust production in the following manner:

1. If sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
2. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500 (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above).
3. If unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner or is sold to other than a disinterested third party the DF will be .500.

SECTION C - SUBSTANCES OR CONDITIONS THAT ARE INJURIOUS TO HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH

The sum of all DFs for production containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health is allowed, in addition to applicable DFs from sections A or B above, except as shown in C3 below.

Any potential loss due to substances or conditions identified by the Food and Drug Administration, other public health organizations of the United States, or a public

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health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown, at a level determined as injurious to human or animal health, will be covered only if the appropriate samples of the production were obtained by our adjuster (or a trained disinterested third party approved by us) (except for flood-damaged grain), and the analysis was performed by an approved laboratory using quantitative tests.

The Food and Drug Administration guidelines state when an edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, it is considered adulterated and can be injurious to human or animal health and should not be used for feed or food. For acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters, such production is considered to contain substances or conditions qualifying under Section C3 with a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed. Such production is not required to be sampled and tested by an approved laboratory. Whether you intend to harvest or not harvest such acreage, you must give us notice to inspect the crop. Such production will be considered to have zero market value if destroyed in an acceptable manner. Refer to Section D. If you harvest production from such flood-damaged acreage and commingle with production from acreage not damaged by flood, such commingled production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in Section C.

For production that contains substances or conditions determined to be injurious to human or animal health, when applicable, adjustments will be made for levels of substances or conditions in excess of the amount allowed by the lower of the following:

- a. The action or advisory level of the Food and Drug Administration; or
- b. Another public health organization of the United States; or
- c. A public health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown.

For production that will be stored on the farm, or in commercial storage (except for production containing Vomitoxin), the appropriate samples must be obtained prior to the production entering storage, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for such quality deficiencies listed in section C. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage.

1. For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present) qualifying under section C and that has a level of 10.0 ppm or less, adjust the production in the following manner. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production is:
 - a. Sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - b. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above) added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - c. Unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner, or is sold to other than a disinterested third party, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

DFs for Vomitoxin:

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Commodity: Corn (0041)

State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/27/2018

Plan: Yield Protection (01)
 Revenue Protection (02)
 Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

County: Eaton (045)

Vomitoxin Range	DF
.1 – . ppm	.000
.1 – 1 . ppm	.225
10.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

2. For production containing substances or conditions, other than Vomitoxin, that qualifies under section C with an Aflatoxin level of 300 ppb or less, with a Fumonisin level of 100 ppm or less, or other substances or conditions with a level less than the maximum amount allowed, adjust the production in the following manner.
 - a. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production was transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage without going into on farm storage, the DF will be:
 - i. For production sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - ii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b, added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.
 - iv. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - v. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.
 - b. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the unsold production is in on-farm storage, is in commercial storage but was not transported directly from the field, was fed or utilized in any other manner, was in on-farm storage and has been sold, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party:
 - i. For Aflatoxin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - ii. For Fumonisin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iv. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

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County: Eaton (045)

DFs for Aflatoxin:

Aflatoxin Range	DF
.1 – 2 . ppb	.000
20.1 - 50.0 ppb	.100
.1 – 1 . ppb	.200
1 .1 – 2 . ppb	.300
2 .1 – 3 . ppb	.400
300.1 ppb & above	See C3 below

DFs for Fumonisin:

Fumonisin Range	DF
0.1 - 2.0 ppm	.000
2.1 - 20.0 ppm	.100
20.1 - 40.0 ppm	.200
40.1 - 60.0 ppm	.300
60.1 - 100.0 ppm	.400
100.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

3. For production that has Aflatoxin level in excess of 300 ppb, a Vomitoxin level in excess of 10 ppm, a Fumonisin level in excess of 100 ppm, or any other substances or conditions qualifying under section C having a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed or when the edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, a claim will not be completed until all such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic 30 day extension will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity, following the date we determine the production was sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. On the date of final adjustment for the unit, the following will apply (if such production is Zero Market Value, see section D):
- a. For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present), the DF will be:
 - i. The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party; or
 - ii. .500 for production, fed, utilized in any other manner, or sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from section A or B will be included.
 - b. For production containing Aflatoxin, Fumonisin, or any other substances or conditions (except for production containing Vomitoxin as detailed in C3a above), the DF will be:
 - i. The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party. Such production must have been transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage prior to being sold.

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- ii. .500 for production that was in on-farm storage and was later sold, was in on-farm storage and was transported to commercial storage and later sold, was fed, was utilized in any other manner, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from section A or B will be included.
- c. If production qualifying under section C3 is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us, the DF will be 1.000. For production destroyed in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.

SECTION D - ZERO MARKET VALUE PRODUCTION

For production listed in sections A, B, or C that we determine has zero market value due to insured quality deficiencies:

1. The DF will be 1.000 if such production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us.
2. If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) production in a manner acceptable to us, such production to count is no longer considered to be zero market value and will be adjusted as follows:
 - a. For production in section A – the pre-established DFs.
 - b. For production in section B –
 - c. For production in sections C1 or C2, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.
3. If you destroy production qualifying under section C3 in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C. If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) such production, a claim will not be completed until such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic extension of time will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity.

*	"Local Market Price" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions.
**	"Disinterested third party" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions. In addition to the definition of "Disinterested third party", a person or business who does not routinely purchase production for resale or for feed will not be considered a disinterested third party if the RIVs applied by the buyer are not reflective of the RIVs in the local market.
***	"Zero market value" occurs when no buyers in your local area are willing to purchase the production and fair consideration to deliver production to a market outside your local marketing area (distant market) is equal to or greater than the production's value at the distant market or when acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters.
****	"Sold" – Grain is considered sold on the date that final settlement between the buyer and seller has occurred and title of the grain has passed from the seller to the buyer
*****	"Unsold" – Grain that does not meet the definition of "sold."

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County: Ingham (065)

Revenue Protection (02)

Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

Program Dates for Insurable Types and Practices

Sales Closing Date 3/15/2019	Earliest Planting Date 4/15/2019	Final Planting Date 6/5/2019	End of Late Planting Period Date 6/25/2019	Acreage Reporting Date 7/15/2019	Premium Billing Date 8/15/2019
TP	Type	Practice			
T/P 01	Blue 383 *3	Non-Irrigated 003			
T/P 02	Blue 383 *3	Irrigated 002			
T/P 03	Grain 016	Non-Irrigated 003			
T/P 04	Grain 016	Irrigated 002			
T/P 05	Blue 383 *3	Organic(Certified) Non-Irr. 713 *5			
T/P 06	Blue 383 *3	Organic(Certified) Irr. 702 *5			
T/P 07	Grain 016	Organic(Certified) Non-Irr. 713 *5			
T/P 08	Grain 016	Organic(Certified) Irr. 702 *5			
T/P 09	Blue 383 *3	Organic(Transitional) Non-Irr. 714			
T/P 10	Blue 383 *3	Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712			
T/P 11	Grain 016	Organic(Transitional) Non-Irr. 714			
T/P 12	Grain 016	Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712			

Statement**General**

Contact your agent regarding possible premium discounts, options, and/or additional coverage that may be available.

In lieu of Section 17(f)(5)(ii) of the Common Crop Insurance Basic Provisions, haying or grazing a cover crop will not impact eligibility for a prevented planting payment provided such action did not contribute to the acreage being prevented from planting.

If you produce any of the following specialty corn type(s) for which yields and rates are available in the actuarial documents:

- a. High amylase – Corn that has been genetically modified to increase its content of the enzyme amylase and that is used primarily for the production of ethanol.

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- b. Blue – Corn grown on a plant that produces ears with blue colored kernels or with a mixture of blue and white colored kernels and that is used for the production of tortilla chips, tortillas, and other food products for human consumption.
- c. White – Corn that is white-kernelled and contains not more than 2.0 percent of corn of other colors. White kernels of corn with a slight tinge of light straw or pink color are considered White corn.
- d. Waxy – Corn that consists of 95 percent or more waxy corn, according to procedures prescribed in FGIS instructions.

You may elect to use the price contained in your production contract (contract price) by the acreage reporting date to determine your projected price and harvest price, as applicable, for each specialty type only if the total number of insured acres of the specialty type does not exceed 110 percent of insured specialty type acreage under the contract (the number of acres under contract is determined as indicated below). The acreage must be under contract with a business enterprise equipped with facilities appropriate to handle and store specialty type corn production. The contract must be executed by you and the business enterprise, in effect for the crop year, and you must provide a copy to us no later than the acreage reporting date.

In lieu of the requirement contained in section 5(b)(2)(i) of the Crop Provisions, blue corn produced under a contract that meets the conditions specified in these Special Provisions is insurable without a written agreement.

To be considered a contract, the executed document must contain:

- a. A requirement that you plant, grow and deliver specialty type corn to the business enterprise;
- b. The amount of production that will be accepted or a statement that all production from a specified number of acres will be accepted.

To determine the number of acres under contract:

- 1. For acreage only based contracts and, acreage and production based contracts which specify a maximum number of acres, the lesser of:
 - i. The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage that is prevented from being planted); or
 - ii. The maximum number of acres specified in the contract.
- 2. For production only based contracts, the lesser of:
 - i. The number of acres determined by dividing the production stated in the contract by the approved yield; or
 - ii. The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage that is prevented from being planted).
- c. The price to be paid for the contracted production or a method to determine such price:

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1. For yield protection:

- i. If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production, the projected price will be the contract price. A contract that provides for a premium amount that is priced on or before the acreage reporting date will be considered to be a fixed price contract.
- ii. If the contract provides for a premium amount over a price to be determined and it is not priced by the acreage reporting date, the contract price will be the result of adding the premium amount to the CEPP projected price.

2. For revenue protection:

- i. If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production:
 - A. The projected price will be the contract price.
 - B. For high amylase type, the harvest price will be the result of the CEPP projected price subtracted from the contract price and the difference shall be added to the CEPP harvest price.
 - C. For blue type, the harvest price shall equal the projected price.
- ii. If the contract provides for a premium amount over a price to be determined and it is not priced by the acreage reporting date:
 - A. The projected price will be the result of adding the premium amount to the CEPP projected price.
 - B. For high amylase type, the harvest price will be the result of the CEPP projected price subtracted from the projected price and the difference shall be added to the CEPP harvest price.
 - C. For blue type, the harvest price shall be equal to the projected price.
- iii. A contract that provides for a premium amount over a market price to be determined but that is priced on or before the acreage reporting date will be considered to be a fixed price contract.

3. The price used will be the price in the contract without regard to incentives or discounts.

4. In no case will the contract price exceed the amount determined by multiplying the CEPP projected price, as applicable, by the maximum contract price factor in the Prices tab of these actuarial documents.

5. If you have more than one contract price for any one specialty type, the price used will be the weighted average of the contract prices. Each contract price is subject to the limits referred to in (c)(4).

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- d. Other such terms that establish the obligations of each party to the contract; and
- e. The contract must clearly indicate the specific specialty type or verification must be provided that the contracted variety is one of the specialty types listed above.

For specialty type corn the following replant rules apply:

- a. In addition to the definition of practical to replant in the Basic Provisions, for specialty type corn under contract it will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the specialty type contract or the business enterprise agrees to accept such contracted production.
- b. In addition to section 9 of the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions when it is practical to replant the specialty type originally planted, you must replant to the specialty type originally planted on the acreage.
- c. When it is not practical to replant the specialty type originally planted on the acreage:
 - 1. You may choose to:
 - i. Not replant and may receive an indemnity;
 - ii. Not replant the specialty type originally planted on the acreage and plant to another crop in which case the first/second crop rules in section 15 of the Basic Provisions apply; or
 - iii. Replant to another specialty type or commodity type, provided it is practical to replant such type. The replanted type will be considered a replanted crop.
 - 2. If it is not practical to replant to another specialty type or commodity type and you plant any type of corn, the crop planted will be considered a second crop.

For high amylase, quality adjustment will be provided as specified in the Crop Provisions and Special Provisions. Blue type is not eligible for the quality adjustment specified in the Crop Provisions and Special Provisions. No additional quality adjustment will be made for any specialty type.

White and waxy contract price values will not increase replanting or prevented planting payments. Those payments will be calculated using the grain corn Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) values and Basic Provisions and Coarse Grains Crop Provisions payment formula.

White and waxy corn, insured as white or waxy, grown under organic certified and organic transitional practices is not eligible for the organic Projected Price and Harvest Price defined within the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) or the Contract Price Addendum.

White and waxy corn grown under organic certified and organic transitional practices may be insured as grain and is eligible for the Projected Price and Harvest Price defined within the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP), and may be insured under the Contract Price Addendum, as allowed by Section I(2)(j) of the CEPP.

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Date

In lieu of the definition of late planting period in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, please refer to the End Of Late Planting Period Date.

Price

- *5 For acreage insured as certified organic, the Projected Price and Harvest Price will equal the respective Projected Price and Harvest Price as defined within the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) multiplied by a factor determined by RMA and published on www.rma.usda.gov.

Insurance Availability

In addition to the types listed in section 5(b)(2) of the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions, purple and pink hybrid corn varieties may be insurable by written agreement.

Insurance shall not attach or be considered to have attached without a written agreement to a planted crop on acreage from which, in the same calendar year:

1. A perennial hay crop was harvested; or
2. A crop (other than a cover crop) reached the headed or budded stage prior to termination, regardless of the percentage of plants that reached the headed or budded stage;

Termination means growth has ended. To qualify for a written agreement, you must provide a minimum of the most recent three years of your double cropping actual production history for the crop in the county. A cover crop is one that meets the criteria outlined in the Insurance Availability section of this Special Provisions of Insurance.

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In accordance with section 9(a)(1)(iv) in the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions (Basic Provisions), acreage that has not been planted and harvested or insured (including insured acreage that was prevented from being planted) in at least one of the three previous crop years or acreage where the only crop that has been planted and harvested in one of the three previous crop years was a cover, hay, or forage crop (hereinafter referred to as new breaking acreage) is insurable at 80 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if all of the following requirements 1 through 4 below are met. New breaking acreage is insurable at 65 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if only requirements 1, 2, and 4 below are met.

1. The policyholder must provide documentation that 75 percent or more of the new breaking acreage by field (or within an existing field if only a portion of the field is new breaking acreage) is composed of soil types defined as Capability Class I, II, or III as determined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>);
2. The policyholder must certify that the new breaking acreage was broken out or chemically destroyed prior to planting;
3. The policyholder must provide documentation that the new breaking acreage has been previously broken and planted to a crop. Examples of documentation include but are not limited to: a FSA-578 document showing the prior crop that the new breaking acreage was planted to, a prior crop year's FSA-578 document showing that the new breaking acreage is classified as cropland, receipts/invoices from custom planters or custom harvesters detailing the fields that were planted or harvested, etc.; and
4. If NRCS requires a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the policyholder must provide documentation that one is, or will be, in place. If NRCS does not require a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the producer must certify that one is not required.

Up to and including 320 acres of new breaking acreage per county (on a whole field basis), that meet the requirements above, may be insurable under this Special Provisions statement for the policyholder/entity per each sales closing date (for example, a total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a September 30 sales closing date and total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a March 15 sales closing date). Any new breaking acreage (on a whole field basis) that meets the requirements above and exceeds the 320-acre limitation will require a written agreement to establish insurability (only the acreage that exceeds 320 acres requires a written agreement, up to 320 acres may be approved under this Special Provisions statement even if the producer has more than 320 new breaking acres in the county).

Underwriting Standards:

The producer must provide the applicable documentation and certification described in requirements 1 through 4 above to the Approved Insurance Provider (AIP) on or before the acreage reporting date for insurability of such new breaking acreage. If the above requirements are met and the described documentation and certification is provided to the AIP by the acreage reporting date, the new breaking acreage will be insurable using the appropriate percentage (65 percent or 80 percent) applied to the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents (simple average T-Yields, new producer T-Yields, and variable T-Yield percentages do not apply). A separate APH Database must be established for this new breaking acreage the initial crop year it is insured (in subsequent crop years standard APH procedure will apply provided the acreage is insurable under the terms of the Basic Provisions). Additionally, new breaking acreage will not be eligible for prevented planting coverage the initial crop year it is insured under this Special Provisions statement.

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Insurance shall attach to a crop following a cover crop when the cover crop meets the definition provided in the Basic Provisions, was planted within the last 12 months, and is managed and terminated according to NRCS guidelines. If growing conditions warrant a deviation from the guidelines, producers should contact either Extension or the local NRCS for management guidance. For information on cover crops and crop insurance and the Cover Crop Termination Guidelines go to <http://www.rma.usda.gov/news/currentissues/covercrops/>.

Quality

GENERAL STATEMENTS:

The following sections only apply to corn grain production for the insured crop.

The Quality Adjustment Factor (QAF) is 1.000 minus the sum of the applicable Discount Factors (DF) expressed below as three-place decimals. The sum of all applicable DFs will be limited to 1.000. Only the quality adjustment factors contained herein are considered in determining production to count. No other quality adjustment factors are considered in determining production to count.

The production to count remaining after allowable reductions to gross production (in accordance with the applicable Crop Provisions), is multiplied by the QAF (not less than zero) to determine net production to count.

Production qualifying for quality adjustment, that does not contain substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health, shall be adjusted under sections A or B, but not both.

Unless the AIP grants an extension of time to harvest as specified below, the samples of production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies under sections A, B and C must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period (EOIP).

For any production qualifying under sections B or C (except for section C3) that is sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will adjust your claim using the applicable DFs. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.

For production qualifying under sections B or C (except for production qualifying under section C3) that is unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, an automatic 30 day extension will be allowed only for the purpose of submitting your claim for indemnity, unless an extension of time to harvest has been granted or a delay in measurement of farm stored production has been elected under the general statements below.

The DF for production qualifying for quality adjustment containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health will be determined in accordance with section C. For production qualifying for quality adjustment under:

- a. Sections C1 or C2 and section A below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section A to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.
- b. Sections C1 or C2 and section B below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section B to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.

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- c. Section C3, the DF will be determined under section C3 only. No additional DFs from section A or section B will be included.

1. OPTION TO DELAY CLAIM SETTLEMENT:

- a. On the date of final inspection for the unit, if any of your unsold***** production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B and/or C1 or C2a ii and C2a iv below, your claim will be settled using the applicable DF's for unsold production unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- b. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the Reduction In Value (RIV) as outlined below, unless the production qualifies under section C (except for production containing Vomitoxin only) and has been in on-farm storage.
- c. At any time during this delay in settlement, you may request to settle your claim for any unsold production using the applicable DFs.
- d. For any production sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will settle your claim using the applicable DFs.
- e. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.
- f. If the time to harvest has been extended as stated below, this option will not apply beyond 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- g. This option will not apply to any production qualifying under section C3.

2. SECTION 14(e) OF THE BASIC PROVISIONS

Only when it has been determined that the production qualifies for quality adjustment will the provisions in this Quality Adjustment Statement apply, otherwise this SP statement does not supersede the provisions contained in section 14 (e) in the Basic Provisions.

3. EXTENSION OF TIME TO HARVEST

If we determine you are prevented from harvesting by the calendar date for the EOIP due to an insurable cause of damage that occurred during the insurance period and we allow an extension of time to harvest, the time to determine insurable quality deficiencies will also be extended. If you harvest the crop prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, your claim will be settled in accordance with sections A, B, or C as applicable unless you elected to delay settlement of your claim, in which case, refer to 1 above. If you were unable to harvest your crop until AFTER 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, and your production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B1, C1a or C2a i, you will be allowed 30 days after harvest to market your grain and receive an RIV unless the production qualifies solely under section A, in which case, only the DF(s) in section A will be used.

If the production is not sold within this period, the claim will be settled using the applicable pre-established DF. You must complete and submit a claim for indemnity not

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later than the earlier of 60 days after harvest, or 60 days after the date we determine the crop could have been harvested and you did not harvest. If your production qualifies under section C3, your claim will be settled as specified in section C3.

4. DELAY IN MEASUREMENT OF FARM STORED PRODUCTION

If you elect to delay measurement of farm stored production as provided in the Basic Provisions, all samples of farm stored production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the EOIP, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for quality. All samples obtained to test for substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health (other than vomitoxin) must be taken prior to production entering storage. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage. The gross amount of production will be determined by us not later than 180 days after the EOIP. At the end of 180 days, the adjuster will measure the production as soon as possible so your claim can be completed and submitted no later than 30 days after the 180th day.

5. FAIR CONSIDERATION TO DELIVER TO DISTANT MARKETS

Except as allowed in paragraph 7 f ii below, fair consideration to deliver sold production to a distant market is allowed only when there are no buyers in your local market and only for the types and levels of damage included in sections B1, C1a, C2a i, C3a i and C3b i below. Fair consideration is not allowed for production that is unsold, sold to other than a disinterested third party, fed, utilized in any other manner, or when a pre-established DF is applicable.

6. ZERO MARKET VALUE

If on the date of final inspection for the unit, any production which due to insurable causes is determined to have zero market value***, such production will not be considered production to count if the production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us (see section D). Fair consideration may be used in the determination of zero market value, except for production fed or used in any other manner.

7. REDUCTION IN VALUE (RIV):

RIVs must be reasonable, usual, and customary. No RIV will be made or accepted by us if it is due to:

- a. Moisture content;
- b. Damage due to uninsured causes;
- c. Drying;
- d. Handling;
- e. Processing; or
- f. Any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of your production.

Special Provisions of Insurance

2019 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2019

Commodity: Corn (0041)

State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/27/2018

 Plan: Yield Protection (01)
 Revenue Protection (02)
 Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

County: Ingham (065)

- i. RIVs cannot be used in combination with chart DFs.
- ii. If a lower RIV is available for production sold at a distant market, the RIV at the distant market may be increased by the fair consideration to deliver the production to the distant market, provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV in your local marketing area.
- iii. If the RIV can be decreased by conditioning the production, the RIV may be increased by the cost of conditioning provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV before conditioning.
- iv. The RIV and local market price* are determined on the date such quality adjusted production is sold to a disinterested third party.

SECTION A - DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

On the date of final inspection for the unit, the discount factors are determined using the following charts. If the DF for any one qualifying level of deficiency is not shown on the charts in this section, then determine all DFs using section B or C as applicable.

GRADE DISCOUNT:

Corn will be discounted for grade as follows:

Grade	DF
U.S. Sample Grade	0.085

TEST WEIGHT DISCOUNT

Discounts for low test weight as follows (U.S. Grade No.5 for Test Weight – . lbs. to 46 lbs.; U.S. Sample Grade – . lbs. and below:

Test Weight Pounds	DF
49 and above	None
48-48.99	0.041
47-47.99	0.051
46-46.99	0.062
45-45.99	0.072
44-44.99	0.082
Below 44	See section B

DAMAGE DISCOUNT:

Discounts for excessive kernel damage (excluding heat damage) as follows (U.S. Grade No. 5 for Damage - 10.01% to 15%; U.S. Sample Grade - 15.01% and above):

Special Provisions of Insurance 2019 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2019

Commodity: Corn (0041)

State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/27/2018

 Plan: Yield Protection (01)
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County: Ingham (065)

Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF
10 and below	None	18.01-19	0.164	27.01-28	0.303
10.01-11	0.062	19.01-20	0.179	28.01-29	0.318
11.01-12	0.072	20.01-21	0.195	29.01-30	0.333
12.01-13	0.082	21.01-22	0.210	30.01-31	0.349
13.01-14	0.092	22.01-23	0.226	31.01-32	0.364
14.01-15	0.103	23.01-24	0.241	32.01-33	0.379
15.01-16	0.118	24.01-25	0.256	33.01-34	0.395
16.01-17	0.133	25.01-26	0.272	34.01-35	0.410
17.01-18	0.149	26.01-27	0.287	Above 35	See section B

SAMPLE GRADE DISCOUNTS:

Discounts for sample grade factors as follows:

Musty Odor	0.051
Sour Odor	0.051
COFO	0.051

SECTION B - DEFICIENCY NOT IN DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

DFs included in section A are not used if production meets requirements under this section. For production that has a test weight below 44 pounds per bushel, and/or kernel damage above 35 percent, on the date of final inspection for the unit adjust production in the following manner:

1. If sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
2. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500 (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above).
3. If unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner or is sold to other than a disinterested third party the DF will be .500.

SECTION C - SUBSTANCES OR CONDITIONS THAT ARE INJURIOUS TO HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH

The sum of all DFs for production containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health is allowed, in addition to applicable DFs from sections A or B above, except as shown in C3 below.

Any potential loss due to substances or conditions identified by the Food and Drug Administration, other public health organizations of the United States, or a public

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County: Ingham (065)

Revenue Protection (02)

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health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown, at a level determined as injurious to human or animal health, will be covered only if the appropriate samples of the production were obtained by our adjuster (or a trained disinterested third party approved by us) (except for flood-damaged grain), and the analysis was performed by an approved laboratory using quantitative tests.

The Food and Drug Administration guidelines state when an edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, it is considered adulterated and can be injurious to human or animal health and should not be used for feed or food. For acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters, such production is considered to contain substances or conditions qualifying under Section C3 with a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed. Such production is not required to be sampled and tested by an approved laboratory. Whether you intend to harvest or not harvest such acreage, you must give us notice to inspect the crop. Such production will be considered to have zero market value if destroyed in an acceptable manner. Refer to Section D. If you harvest production from such flood-damaged acreage and commingle with production from acreage not damaged by flood, such commingled production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in Section C.

For production that contains substances or conditions determined to be injurious to human or animal health, when applicable, adjustments will be made for levels of substances or conditions in excess of the amount allowed by the lower of the following:

- a. The action or advisory level of the Food and Drug Administration; or
- b. Another public health organization of the United States; or
- c. A public health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown.

For production that will be stored on the farm, or in commercial storage (except for production containing Vomitoxin), the appropriate samples must be obtained prior to the production entering storage, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for such quality deficiencies listed in section C. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage.

1. For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present) qualifying under section C and that has a level of 10.0 ppm or less, adjust the production in the following manner. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production is:
 - a. Sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - b. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above) added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - c. Unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner, or is sold to other than a disinterested third party, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

DFs for Vomitoxin:

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Year: 2019

Commodity: Corn (0041)

State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/27/2018

Plan: Yield Protection (01)
Revenue Protection (02)
Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

County: Ingham (065)

Vomitoxin Range	DF
.1 – . ppm	.000
.1 – 1 . ppm	.225
10.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

2. For production containing substances or conditions, other than Vomitoxin, that qualifies under section C with an Aflatoxin level of 300 ppb or less, with a Fumonisin level of 100 ppm or less, or other substances or conditions with a level less than the maximum amount allowed, adjust the production in the following manner.
 - a. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production was transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage without going into on farm storage, the DF will be:
 - i. For production sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - ii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b, added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.
 - iv. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - v. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.
 - b. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the unsold production is in on-farm storage, is in commercial storage but was not transported directly from the field, was fed or utilized in any other manner, was in on-farm storage and has been sold, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party:
 - i. For Aflatoxin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - ii. For Fumonisin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iv. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

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Year: 2019

Commodity: Corn (0041)

State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/27/2018

Plan: Yield Protection (01)
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Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

County: Ingham (065)

DFs for Aflatoxin:

Aflatoxin Range	DF
.1 – 2 . ppb	.000
20.1 - 50.0 ppb	.100
.1 – 1 . ppb	.200
1 .1 – 2 . ppb	.300
2 .1 – 3 . ppb	.400
300.1 ppb & above	See C3 below

DFs for Fumonisin:

Fumonisin Range	DF
0.1 - 2.0 ppm	.000
2.1 - 20.0 ppm	.100
20.1 - 40.0 ppm	.200
40.1 - 60.0 ppm	.300
60.1 - 100.0 ppm	.400
100.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

3. For production that has Aflatoxin level in excess of 300 ppb, a Vomitoxin level in excess of 10 ppm, a Fumonisin level in excess of 100 ppm, or any other substances or conditions qualifying under section C having a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed or when the edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, a claim will not be completed until all such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic 30 day extension will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity, following the date we determine the production was sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. On the date of final adjustment for the unit, the following will apply (if such production is Zero Market Value, see section D):
- a. For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present), the DF will be:
 - i. The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party; or
 - ii. .500 for production, fed, utilized in any other manner, or sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from section A or B will be included.
 - b. For production containing Aflatoxin, Fumonisin, or any other substances or conditions (except for production containing Vomitoxin as detailed in C3a above), the DF will be:
 - i. The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party. Such production must have been transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage prior to being sold.

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State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/27/2018

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Revenue Protection (02)

Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

- ii. .500 for production that was in on-farm storage and was later sold, was in on-farm storage and was transported to commercial storage and later sold, was fed, was utilized in any other manner, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from section A or B will be included.
- c. If production qualifying under section C3 is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us, the DF will be 1.000. For production destroyed in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.

SECTION D - ZERO MARKET VALUE PRODUCTION

For production listed in sections A, B, or C that we determine has zero market value due to insured quality deficiencies:

1. The DF will be 1.000 if such production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us.
2. If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) production in a manner acceptable to us, such production to count is no longer considered to be zero market value and will be adjusted as follows:
 - a. For production in section A – the pre-established DFs.
 - b. For production in section B –
 - c. For production in sections C1 or C2, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.
3. If you destroy production qualifying under section C3 in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C. If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) such production, a claim will not be completed until such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic extension of time will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity.

*	"Local Market Price" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions.
**	"Disinterested third party" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions. In addition to the definition of "Disinterested third party", a person or business who does not routinely purchase production for resale or for feed will not be considered a disinterested third party if the RIVs applied by the buyer are not reflective of the RIVs in the local market.
***	"Zero market value" occurs when no buyers in your local area are willing to purchase the production and fair consideration to deliver production to a market outside your local marketing area (distant market) is equal to or greater than the production's value at the distant market or when acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters.
****	"Sold" – Grain is considered sold on the date that final settlement between the buyer and seller has occurred and title of the grain has passed from the seller to the buyer
*****	"Unsold" – Grain that does not meet the definition of "sold."

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Special Provisions of Insurance**2019 and Succeeding Crop Years**

Year: 2019

Commodity: Soybeans (0081)

State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/14/2018

Plan: Yield Protection (01)

County: Washtenaw (161)

Revenue Protection (02)

Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

Program Dates for Insurable Types and Practices**Sales Closing
Date**
3/15/2019**Earliest
Planting Date**
4/24/2019**Final
Planting Date**
6/15/2019**End of Late Planting
Period Date**
7/10/2019**Acreage
Reporting Date**
7/15/2019**Premium
Billing Date**
8/15/2019

TP	Type	Practice
T/P 01	Commodity 091	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 02	Commodity 091	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 03	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 04	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 05	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 06	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 07	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 08	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 09	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 10	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 11	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 12	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 13	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 14	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 15	Commodity 091	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 16	Commodity 091	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 17	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 18	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 19	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4

NHFF-2-527 Policy 000139

Special Provisions of Insurance**2019 and Succeeding Crop Years**

Year: 2019

Commodity: Soybeans (0081)

State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/14/2018

Plan: Yield Protection (01)
Revenue Protection (02)

County: Washtenaw (161)

Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

TP	Type	Practice
T/P 20	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 21	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 22	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 23	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 24	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 25	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 26	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 27	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 28	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 29	Commodity 091	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 30	Commodity 091	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 31	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 32	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 33	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 34	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 35	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 36	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 37	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 38	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 39	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 40	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 41	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 42	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3

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Special Provisions of Insurance

2019 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2019

Commodity: Soybeans (0081)

State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/14/2018

Plan: Yield Protection (01)
Revenue Protection (02)

County: Washtenaw (161)

Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

Statement

General

Contact your agent regarding possible premium discounts, options, and/or additional coverage that may be available.

In lieu of Section 17(f)(5)(ii) of the Common Crop Insurance Basic Provisions, haying or grazing a cover crop will not impact eligibility for a prevented planting payment provided such action did not contribute to the acreage being prevented from planting.

Practice

*3 NFAC (Not Following Another Crop): A planted crop not following:

1. A perennial hay crop that was harvested in the same calendar year; and
2. A crop (other than a cover crop) that has reached the headed or budded stage prior to termination, regardless of the percentage of plants that reached the headed or budded stage;

Termination means growth has ended. A crop that follows a cover crop that meets the criteria outlined in the Insurance Availability section of this Special Provisions of Insurance, is considered NFAC.

Price

*4 For acreage insured as certified organic, the Projected Price and Harvest Price will equal the respective Projected Price and Harvest Price as defined within the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) multiplied by a factor determined by RMA and published on www.rma.usda.gov.

Special Provisions of Insurance

2019 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2019	Commodity: Soybeans (0081)	State: Michigan (26)
Date: 11/14/2018	Plan: Yield Protection (01) Revenue Protection (02) Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)	County: Washtenaw (161)

Insurance Availability

In accordance with section 9(a)(1)(iv) in the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions (Basic Provisions), acreage that has not been planted and harvested or insured (including insured acreage that was prevented from being planted) in at least one of the three previous crop years or acreage where the only crop that has been planted and harvested in one of the three previous crop years was a cover, hay, or forage crop (hereinafter referred to as new breaking acreage) is insurable at 80 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if all of the following requirements 1 through 4 below are met. New breaking acreage is insurable at 65 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if only requirements 1, 2, and 4 below are met.

1. The policyholder must provide documentation that 75 percent or more of the new breaking acreage by field (or within an existing field if only a portion of the field is new breaking acreage) is composed of soil types defined as Capability Class I, II, or III as determined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>);
2. The policyholder must certify that the new breaking acreage was broken out or chemically destroyed prior to planting;
3. The policyholder must provide documentation that the new breaking acreage has been previously broken and planted to a crop. Examples of documentation include but are not limited to: a FSA-578 document showing the prior crop that the new breaking acreage was planted to, a prior crop year's FSA-578 document showing that the new breaking acreage is classified as cropland, receipts/invoices from custom planters or custom harvesters detailing the fields that were planted or harvested, etc.; and
4. If NRCS requires a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the policyholder must provide documentation that one is, or will be, in place. If NRCS does not require a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the producer must certify that one is not required.

Up to and including 320 acres of new breaking acreage per county (on a whole field basis), that meet the requirements above, may be insurable under this Special Provisions statement for the policyholder/entity per each sales closing date (for example, a total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a September 30 sales closing date and total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a March 15 sales closing date). Any new breaking acreage (on a whole field basis) that meets the requirements above and exceeds the 320-acre limitation will require a written agreement to establish insurability (only the acreage that exceeds 320 acres requires a written agreement, up to 320 acres may be approved under this Special Provisions statement even if the producer has more than 320 new breaking acres in the county).

Underwriting Standards:

The producer must provide the applicable documentation and certification described in requirements 1 through 4 above to the Approved Insurance Provider (AIP) on or before the acreage reporting date for insurability of such new breaking acreage. If the above requirements are met and the described documentation and certification is provided to the AIP by the acreage reporting date, the new breaking acreage will be insurable using the appropriate percentage (65 percent or 80 percent) applied to the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents (simple average T-Yields, new producer T-Yields, and variable T-Yield percentages do not apply). A separate APH Database must be established for this new breaking acreage the initial crop year it is insured (in subsequent crop years standard APH procedure will apply provided the acreage is insurable under the terms of the Basic Provisions). Additionally, new breaking acreage will not be eligible for prevented planting coverage the initial crop year it is insured under this Special Provisions statement.

Special Provisions of Insurance

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Year: 2019

Commodity: Soybeans (0081)

State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/14/2018

Plan: Yield Protection (01)
Revenue Protection (02)

County: Washtenaw (161)

Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

Insurance shall attach to a crop following a cover crop when the cover crop meets the definition provided in the Basic Provisions, was planted within the last 12 months, and is managed and terminated according to NRCS guidelines. If growing conditions warrant a deviation from the guidelines, producers should contact either Extension or the local NRCS for management guidance. For information on cover crops and crop insurance and the Cover Crop Termination Guidelines go to <http://www.rma.usda.gov/news/currentissues/covercrops/>.

*7 If you produce any of the following specialty soybean type(s) (including specialty type(s) grown for seed):

- a. Large seeded food grade –Food grade soybeans commonly used for human food products which generally have a minimum seed size of 18 g/100 seeds (2,520 seeds/lb).
- b. Small seeded food grade –Food grade varieties of soybeans commonly used for human food products which generally have a maximum seed size of 12 g/100 seeds (3,780 seeds/lb).
- c. Low linolenic acid – Soybeans commonly used to produce soybean oil with a linolenic acid level of three percent or less.
- d. Low saturated fat - Soybeans containing 50 percent less saturated fat than commodity soybeans and are used to produce soybean oil with eight percent or less total saturated fats.
- e. High protein –Food grade varieties of soybeans containing protein levels of 42 percent or greater on a dry matter basis (36.5 percent on a 13 percent moisture basis).
- f. All other food grades – Any food grade varieties of soybeans not identified by large seeded food grade, small seeded food grade, low linolenic acid, low saturated fat, and high protein types.

You may elect to use the price contained in your production contract (contract price) by the acreage reporting date to determine your projected price and harvest price, as applicable, for each specialty type only if the total number of insured acres of the specialty type does not exceed 110 percent of insured specialty type acreage under the contract (the number of acres under contract is determined as indicated below). The acreage must be under contract with a business enterprise equipped with facilities appropriate to handle and store specialty type soybean production. The contract must be executed by you and the business enterprise, in effect for the crop year, and you must provide a copy to us no later than the acreage reporting date.

To be considered a contract, the executed document must contain:

- (a) A requirement that you plant, grow and deliver specialty type soybeans to the business enterprise;
- (b) The amount of production that will be accepted or a statement that all production from a specified number of acres will be accepted.

To determine the number of acres under contract:

1. For acreage only based contracts and, acreage and production based contracts which specify a maximum number of acres, the lesser of:
 - i. The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage that is prevented from being planted); or

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- ii. The maximum number of acres specified in the contract.
- 2. For production only based contracts, the lesser of:
 - i. The number of acres determined by dividing the production stated in the contract by the approved yield; or
 - ii. The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage that is prevented from being planted).
- (c) The price to be paid for the contracted production or a method to determine such price:
 - 1. For yield protection:
 - i. If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production, the projected price will be the contract price.
 - ii. If the contract provides for a premium amount over a price determined after the acreage reporting date, the projected price will be the result of adding the premium amount to the CEPP projected price.
 - 2. For revenue protection:
 - i. If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production:
 - A. The projected price will be the contract price.
 - B. The harvest price will be the result of the CEPP projected price subtracted from the contract price and the difference shall be added to the CEPP harvest price.
 - ii. If the contract provides a premium amount over a price determined after the acreage reporting date:
 - A. The projected price will be the result of adding the premium amount to the CEPP projected price.
 - B. The harvest price will be the result of the CEPP projected price subtracted from the projected price and the difference shall be added to the CEPP harvest price.
 - 3. The price used will be the price in the contract without regard to incentives or discounts.
 - 4. In no case will the contract price exceed the amount determined by multiplying the CEPP projected price, as applicable, by the maximum contract price factor shown in the Prices tab of these actuarial documents.
 - 5. If you have more than one contract price for any one specialty type, the price used will be the weighted average of the contract prices. Each contract price is subject to the limits referred to in (c)(4).
- (d) Other such terms that establish the obligations of each party to the contract; and
- (e) The contract must clearly indicate the specific specialty type or verification must be provided that the contracted variety is one of the specialty types listed above.

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For specialty type soybeans the following replant rules apply:

(a) In addition to the definition of practical to replant in the Basic Provisions, for specialty type soybeans under contract it will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the specialty type contract or the business enterprise agrees to accept such contracted production.

(b) In addition to section 9 of the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions when it **is** practical to replant the specialty type originally planted, you must replant to the specialty type originally planted on the acreage.

(c) When it is **not** practical to replant the specialty type originally planted on the acreage:

1. You may choose to:

- i. Not replant and may receive an indemnity;
- ii. Not replant the specialty type originally planted on the acreage and plant to another crop in which case the first/second crop rules in section 15 of the Basic Provisions apply; or
- iii. Replant to another specialty type or commodity type, provided it is practical to replant such type. The replanted type will be considered a replanted crop.

2. If it is not practical to replant to another specialty type or commodity type and you plant any type of soybeans, the crop planted will be considered a second crop.

Note: Quality adjustment will be provided as specified in the crop provisions and special provisions. No additional quality adjustment will be made for any specialty type.

Quality

GENERAL STATEMENTS:

The following sections only apply to soybean grain production for the insured crop

The Quality Adjustment Factor (QAF) is 1.000 minus the sum of the applicable Discount Factors (DF) expressed below as three-place decimals. The sum of all applicable DFs will be limited to 1.000. Only the quality adjustment factors contained herein are considered in determining production to count. No other quality adjustment factors are considered in determining production to count.

The production to count remaining after allowable reductions to gross production (in accordance with the applicable Crop Provisions), is multiplied by the QAF (not less than zero) to determine net production to count.

Production qualifying for quality adjustment, that does not contain substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health, shall be adjusted under

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sections A or B, but not both.

Unless the AIP grants an extension of time to harvest as specified below, the samples of production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies under sections A, B and C must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period (EOIP).

For any production qualifying under sections B or C (except for section C3) that is sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will settle your claim using the applicable DFs. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.

For production qualifying under sections B or C (except for production qualifying under section C3) that is unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, an automatic 30 day extension will be allowed only for the purpose of submitting your claim for indemnity, unless an extension of time to harvest has been granted or a delay in measurement of farm stored production has been elected under the general statements below.

The DF for production qualifying for quality adjustment containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health will be determined in accordance with section C. For production qualifying for quality adjustment under:

- a. Sections C1 or C2 and section A below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section A to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.
- b. Sections C1 or C2 and section B below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section B to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.
- c. Section C3, the DF will be determined under section C3 only. No additional DFs from section A or section B will be included.

1. OPTION TO DELAY CLAIM SETTLEMENT:

- a. On the date of final inspection for the unit, if any of your unsold***** production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B and/or C1 or C2a ii and C2a iv below, your claim will be settled using the applicable DF's for unsold production unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- b. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the Reduction In Value (RIV) as outlined below, unless the production qualifies under section C (except for production containing Vomitoxin only) and has been in on-farm storage.
- c. At any time during this delay in settlement, you may request to settle your claim for any unsold production using the applicable DFs.
- d. For any production sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will settle your claim using the applicable DFs.
- e. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.
- f. If the time to harvest has been extended as stated below, this option will not apply beyond 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.

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g. This option will not apply to any production qualifying under section C3.

2. SECTION 14 (e) OF THE BASIC PROVISIONS

Only when it has been determined that the production qualifies for quality adjustment will the provisions in this Quality Adjustment Statement apply, otherwise this SP statement does not supersede the provisions contained in section 14 (e) in the Basic Provisions.

3. EXTENSION OF TIME TO HARVEST

If we determine you are prevented from harvesting by the calendar date for the EOIP due to an insurable cause of damage that occurred during the insurance period and we allow an extension of time to harvest, the time to determine insurable quality deficiencies will also be extended. If you harvest the crop prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, your claim will be settled in accordance with sections A, B, or C as applicable unless you elected to delay settlement of your claim, in which case, refer to 1 above. If you were unable to harvest your crop until AFTER 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, and your production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B1, C1a or C2a i, you will be allowed 30 days after harvest to market your grain and receive an RIV unless the production qualifies solely under section A, in which case, only the DF(s) in section A will be used. If the production is not sold within this 30 day period, the claim will be settled using the applicable pre-established DF. You must complete and submit a claim for indemnity not later than the earlier of 60 days after harvest, or 60 days after the date we determine the crop could have been harvested and you did not harvest. If your production qualifies under section C3, your claim will be settled as specified in section C3.

4. DELAY IN MEASUREMENT OF FARM STORED PRODUCTION

If you elect to delay measurement of farm stored production as provided in the Basic Provisions, all samples of farm stored production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the EOIP, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for quality. All samples obtained to test for substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health (other than vomitoxin) must be taken prior to production entering storage. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage. The gross amount of production will be determined by us not later than 180 days after the EOIP. At the end of 180 days, the adjuster will measure the production as soon as possible so your claim can be completed and submitted no later than 30 days after the 180th day.

5. FAIR CONSIDERATION TO DELIVER TO DISTANT MARKETS

Except as allowed in paragraph 7 f ii below, fair consideration to deliver sold production to a distant market is allowed only when there are no buyers in your local market and only for the types and levels of damage included in sections B1, C1a, C2a i, C3a i and C3b i below. Fair consideration is not allowed for production that is unsold, sold to other than a disinterested third party, fed, utilized in any other manner, or when a pre-established DF is applicable.

6. ZERO MARKET VALUE

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If on the date of final inspection for the unit, any production which due to insurable causes is determined to have zero market value***, such production will not be considered production to count if the production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us (see section D). Fair consideration may be used in the determination of zero market value, except for production fed or used in any other manner.

7. REDUCTION IN VALUE (RIV):

RIVs must be reasonable, usual, and customary. No RIV will be made or accepted by us if it is due to:

- a. Moisture content;
- b. Damage due to uninsured causes;
- c. Drying;
- d. Handling;
- e. Processing; or
- f. Any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of your production.
 - i. RIVs cannot be used in combination with chart DFs.
 - ii. If a lower RIV is available for production sold at a distant market, the RIV at the distant market may be increased by the fair consideration to deliver the production to the distant market, provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV in your local marketing area.
 - iii. If the RIV can be decreased by conditioning the production, the RIV may be increased by the cost of conditioning provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV before conditioning.
 - iv. The RIV and local market price* are determined on the date such quality adjusted production is sold to a disinterested third party.

SECTION A - DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

On the date of final inspection for the unit, the discount factors are determined using the following charts. If the DF for any one qualifying level of deficiency is not shown on the charts in this section, then determine all DFs using section B or C as applicable.

GRADE DISCOUNT:

Soybeans will be discounted for grade as follows:

Grade	DF
U.S. Sample Grade	0.030

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TEST WEIGHT DISCOUNT:

Discounts for low test weight as follows:

Test Weight Pounds	DF
49 and above	None
48-48.99	0.007
47-47.99	0.009
46-46.99	0.011
45-45.99	0.013
44-44.99	0.015
Below 44	See section B

DAMAGE DISCOUNT:

Discounts for excessive kernel damage (excluding heat damage) as follows U.S. Sample Grade for Damage – . 1 and above:

Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF
08 and below	None	17.01-18	0.116	27.01-28	0.196
08.01-9	0.044	18.01-19	0.124	28.01-29	0.204
09.01-10	0.052	19.01-20	0.132	29.01-30	0.212
10.01-11	0.060	20.01-21	0.140	30.01-31	0.220
11.01-12	0.068	21.01-22	0.148	31.01-32	0.228
12.01-13	0.076	22.01-23	0.156	32.01-33	0.236
13.01-14	0.084	23.01-24	0.164	33.01-34	0.244
14.01-15	0.092	24.01-25	0.172	34.01-35	0.252
15.01-16	0.100	25.01-26	0.180	Above 35	See section B
16.01-17	0.108	26.01-27	0.188		

SAMPLE GRADE DISCOUNTS:

Discounts for sample grade factors as follows:

Musty Odor	0.020
Sour Odor	0.020
COFO	0.040

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SECTION B - DEFICIENCY NOT IN DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

DFs included in section A are not used if production meets requirements under this section. For production that has a test weight below 44 pounds per bushel, and/or kernel damage above 35 percent, a garlicky grade on the date of final inspection for the unit adjust production in the following manner:

1. If sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
2. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500 (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above).
3. If unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner or is sold to other than a disinterested third party the DF will be .500.

SECTION C - SUBSTANCES OR CONDITIONS THAT ARE INJURIOUS TO HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH

The sum of all DFs for production containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health is allowed, in addition to applicable DFs from sections A or B above, except as shown in C3 below.

Any potential loss due to substances or conditions identified by the Food and Drug Administration, other public health organizations of the United States, or a public health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown, at a level determined as injurious to human or animal health, will be covered only if the appropriate samples of the production were obtained by our adjuster (or a trained disinterested third party approved by us) (except for flood-damaged grain), and the analysis was performed by an approved laboratory using quantitative tests.

The Food and Drug Administration guidelines state when an edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, it is considered adulterated and can be injurious to human or animal health and should not be used for feed or food. For acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters, such production is considered to contain substances or conditions qualifying under Section C3 with a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed. Such production is not required to be sampled and tested by an approved laboratory. Whether you intend to harvest or not harvest such acreage, you must give us notice to inspect the crop. Such production will be considered to have zero market value if destroyed in an acceptable manner. Refer to Section D. If you harvest production from such flood-damaged acreage and commingle with production from acreage not damaged by flood, such commingled production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in Section C.

For production that contains substances or conditions determined to be injurious to human or animal health, when applicable, adjustments will be made for levels of substances or conditions in excess of the amount allowed by the lower of the following:

- a. The action or advisory level of the Food and Drug Administration; or
- b. Another public health organization of the United States; or
- c. A public health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown.

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For production that will be stored on the farm, or in commercial storage (except for production containing Vomitoxin), the appropriate samples must be obtained prior to the production entering storage, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for such quality deficiencies listed in section C. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage.

1. For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present) qualifying under section C and that has a level of 10.0 ppm or less, adjust the production in the following manner. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production is:
 - a. Sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - b. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above) added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - c. Unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner, or is sold to other than a disinterested third party, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

DFs for Vomitoxin:

Vomitoxin Range	DF
.1 – . ppm	.000
.1 – 1 . ppm	.450
10.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

2. For production containing substances or conditions, other than Vomitoxin, that qualifies under section C with an Aflatoxin level of 300 ppb or less, with a Fumonisin level of 100 ppm or less, or other substances or conditions with a level less than the maximum amount allowed, adjust the production in the following manner.
 - a. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production was transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage without going into on farm storage, the DF will be:
 - i. For production sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - ii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b, added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

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- iv. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
- v. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.
- b. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the unsold production is in on-farm storage, is in commercial storage but was not transported directly from the field, was fed or utilized in any other manner, was in on-farm storage and has been sold, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party:
 - i. For Aflatoxin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - ii. For Fumonisin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iv. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

DFs for Aflatoxin:

Aflatoxin Range	DF
.1 – 2 . ppb	.000
20.1 - 50.0 ppb	.100
.1 – 1 . ppb	.200
1 .1 – 2 . ppb	.300
2 .1 – 3 . ppb	.400
300.1 ppb & above	See C3 below

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Fumonisin Range	DF
0.1 - 2.0 ppm	.000
2.1 - 20.0 ppm	.100
20.1 - 40.0 ppm	.200
40.1 - 60.0 ppm	.300
60.1 - 100.0 ppm	.400
100.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

3. For production that has an Aflatoxin level in excess of 300 ppb, a Vomitoxin level in excess of 10 ppm, a Fumonisin level in excess of 100 ppm, or any other substances or conditions qualifying under section C having a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed or when the edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, a claim will not be completed until all such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic 30 day extension will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity, following the date we determine the production was sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. On the date of final adjustment for the unit, the following will apply (if such production is Zero Market Value, see section D):
- For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present), the DF will be:
 - The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party; or
 - .500 for production, fed, utilized in any other manner, or sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from section A or B will be included.
 - For production containing Aflatoxin, Fumonisin, or any other substances or conditions (except for production containing Vomitoxin as detailed in C3a above), the DF will be:
 - The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party. Such production must have been transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage prior to being sold.
 - .500 for production that was in on-farm storage and was later sold, was in on-farm storage and was transported to commercial storage and later sold, was fed, was utilized in any other manner, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from sections A or B will be included.
 - If production qualifying under section C3 is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us, the DF will be 1.000. For production destroyed in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.

SECTION D - ZERO MARKET VALUE PRODUCTION

For production listed in sections A, B, or C that we determine has zero market value due to insured quality deficiencies:

- The DF will be 1.000 if such production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us.
- If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) production in a manner acceptable to us, such production to count is no longer considered to be zero market value

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and will be adjusted as follows:

- a. For production in section A – the pre-established DFs.
 - b. For production in section B – . . .
 - c. For production in sections C1 or C2, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.
3. If you destroy production qualifying under section C3 in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C. If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) such production, a claim will not be completed until such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic extension of time will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity.

*	"Local Market Price" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions.
**	"Disinterested third party" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions. In addition to the definition of "Disinterested third party", a person or business who does not routinely purchase production for resale or for feed will not be considered a disinterested third party if the RIVs applied by the buyer are not reflective of the RIVs in the local market.
***	"Zero market value" occurs when no buyers in your local area are willing to purchase the production and fair consideration to deliver production to a market outside your local marketing area (distant market) is equal to or greater than the production's value at the distant market or when acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters.
****	"Sold" – Grain is considered sold on the date that final settlement between the buyer and seller has occurred and title of the grain has passed from the seller to the buyer
*****	"Unsold" – Grain that does not meet the definition of "sold."

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Program Dates for Insurable Types and Practices

Sales Closing Date 3/15/2019	Earliest Planting Date 4/29/2019	Final Planting Date 6/15/2019	End of Late Planting Period Date 7/10/2019	Acreage Reporting Date 7/15/2019	Premium Billing Date 8/15/2019
TP	Type	Practice			
T/P 01	Commodity 091	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3			
T/P 02	Commodity 091	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3			
T/P 03	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3			
T/P 04	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3			
T/P 05	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3			
T/P 06	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3			
T/P 07	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3			
T/P 08	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3			
T/P 09	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3			
T/P 10	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3			
T/P 11	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3			
T/P 12	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3			
T/P 13	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3			
T/P 14	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3			
T/P 15	Commodity 091	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4			
T/P 16	Commodity 091	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4			
T/P 17	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4			
T/P 18	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4			
T/P 19	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4			

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Special Provisions of Insurance**2019 and Succeeding Crop Years**

Year: 2019

Commodity: Soybeans (0081)

State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/14/2018

Plan: Yield Protection (01)

County: Eaton (045)

Revenue Protection (02)

Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

TP	Type	Practice
T/P 20	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 21	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 22	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 23	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 24	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 25	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 26	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 27	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 28	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 29	Commodity 091	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 30	Commodity 091	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 31	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 32	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 33	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 34	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 35	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 36	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 37	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 38	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 39	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 40	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 41	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 42	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3

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Special Provisions of Insurance

2019 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2019	Commodity: Soybeans (0081)	State: Michigan (26)
Date: 11/14/2018	Plan: Yield Protection (01) Revenue Protection (02) Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)	County: Eaton (045)

Statement

General

Contact your agent regarding possible premium discounts, options, and/or additional coverage that may be available.

In lieu of Section 17(f)(5)(ii) of the Common Crop Insurance Basic Provisions, haying or grazing a cover crop will not impact eligibility for a prevented planting payment provided such action did not contribute to the acreage being prevented from planting.

Practice

*3 NFAC (Not Following Another Crop): A planted crop not following:

1. A perennial hay crop that was harvested in the same calendar year; and
2. A crop (other than a cover crop) that has reached the headed or budded stage prior to termination, regardless of the percentage of plants that reached the headed or budded stage;

Termination means growth has ended. A crop that follows a cover crop that meets the criteria outlined in the Insurance Availability section of this Special Provisions of Insurance, is considered NFAC.

Price

*4 For acreage insured as certified organic, the Projected Price and Harvest Price will equal the respective Projected Price and Harvest Price as defined within the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) multiplied by a factor determined by RMA and published on www.rma.usda.gov.

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Insurance Availability

In accordance with section 9(a)(1)(iv) in the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions (Basic Provisions), acreage that has not been planted and harvested or insured (including insured acreage that was prevented from being planted) in at least one of the three previous crop years or acreage where the only crop that has been planted and harvested in one of the three previous crop years was a cover, hay, or forage crop (hereinafter referred to as new breaking acreage) is insurable at 80 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if all of the following requirements 1 through 4 below are met. New breaking acreage is insurable at 65 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if only requirements 1, 2, and 4 below are met.

1. The policyholder must provide documentation that 75 percent or more of the new breaking acreage by field (or within an existing field if only a portion of the field is new breaking acreage) is composed of soil types defined as Capability Class I, II, or III as determined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>);
2. The policyholder must certify that the new breaking acreage was broken out or chemically destroyed prior to planting;
3. The policyholder must provide documentation that the new breaking acreage has been previously broken and planted to a crop. Examples of documentation include but are not limited to: a FSA-578 document showing the prior crop that the new breaking acreage was planted to, a prior crop year's FSA-578 document showing that the new breaking acreage is classified as cropland, receipts/invoices from custom planters or custom harvesters detailing the fields that were planted or harvested, etc.; and
4. If NRCS requires a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the policyholder must provide documentation that one is, or will be, in place. If NRCS does not require a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the producer must certify that one is not required.

Up to and including 320 acres of new breaking acreage per county (on a whole field basis), that meet the requirements above, may be insurable under this Special Provisions statement for the policyholder/entity per each sales closing date (for example, a total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a September 30 sales closing date and total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a March 15 sales closing date). Any new breaking acreage (on a whole field basis) that meets the requirements above and exceeds the 320-acre limitation will require a written agreement to establish insurability (only the acreage that exceeds 320 acres requires a written agreement, up to 320 acres may be approved under this Special Provisions statement even if the producer has more than 320 new breaking acres in the county).

Underwriting Standards:

The producer must provide the applicable documentation and certification described in requirements 1 through 4 above to the Approved Insurance Provider (AIP) on or before the acreage reporting date for insurability of such new breaking acreage. If the above requirements are met and the described documentation and certification is provided to the AIP by the acreage reporting date, the new breaking acreage will be insurable using the appropriate percentage (65 percent or 80 percent) applied to the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents (simple average T-Yields, new producer T-Yields, and variable T-Yield percentages do not apply). A separate APH Database must be established for this new breaking acreage the initial crop year it is insured (in subsequent crop years standard APH procedure will apply provided the acreage is insurable under the terms of the Basic Provisions). Additionally, new breaking acreage will not be eligible for prevented planting coverage the initial crop year it is insured under this Special Provisions statement.

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County: Eaton (045)

Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

Insurance shall attach to a crop following a cover crop when the cover crop meets the definition provided in the Basic Provisions, was planted within the last 12 months, and is managed and terminated according to NRCS guidelines. If growing conditions warrant a deviation from the guidelines, producers should contact either Extension or the local NRCS for management guidance. For information on cover crops and crop insurance and the Cover Crop Termination Guidelines go to <http://www.rma.usda.gov/news/currentissues/covercrops/>.

*7 If you produce any of the following specialty soybean type(s) (including specialty type(s) grown for seed):

- a. Large seeded food grade –Food grade soybeans commonly used for human food products which generally have a minimum seed size of 18 g/100 seeds (2,520 seeds/lb).
- b. Small seeded food grade –Food grade varieties of soybeans commonly used for human food products which generally have a maximum seed size of 12 g/100 seeds (3,780 seeds/lb).
- c. Low linolenic acid – Soybeans commonly used to produce soybean oil with a linolenic acid level of three percent or less.
- d. Low saturated fat - Soybeans containing 50 percent less saturated fat than commodity soybeans and are used to produce soybean oil with eight percent or less total saturated fats.
- e. High protein –Food grade varieties of soybeans containing protein levels of 42 percent or greater on a dry matter basis (36.5 percent on a 13 percent moisture basis).
- f. All other food grades – Any food grade varieties of soybeans not identified by large seeded food grade, small seeded food grade, low linolenic acid, low saturated fat, and high protein types.

You may elect to use the price contained in your production contract (contract price) by the acreage reporting date to determine your projected price and harvest price, as applicable, for each specialty type only if the total number of insured acres of the specialty type does not exceed 110 percent of insured specialty type acreage under the contract (the number of acres under contract is determined as indicated below). The acreage must be under contract with a business enterprise equipped with facilities appropriate to handle and store specialty type soybean production. The contract must be executed by you and the business enterprise, in effect for the crop year, and you must provide a copy to us no later than the acreage reporting date.

To be considered a contract, the executed document must contain:

- (a) A requirement that you plant, grow and deliver specialty type soybeans to the business enterprise;
- (b) The amount of production that will be accepted or a statement that all production from a specified number of acres will be accepted.

To determine the number of acres under contract:

1. For acreage only based contracts and, acreage and production based contracts which specify a maximum number of acres, the lesser of:
 - i. The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage that is prevented from being planted); or

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Revenue Protection (02)

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- ii. The maximum number of acres specified in the contract.
- 2. For production only based contracts, the lesser of:
 - i. The number of acres determined by dividing the production stated in the contract by the approved yield; or
 - ii. The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage that is prevented from being planted).
- (c) The price to be paid for the contracted production or a method to determine such price:
 - 1. For yield protection:
 - i. If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production, the projected price will be the contract price.
 - ii. If the contract provides for a premium amount over a price determined after the acreage reporting date, the projected price will be the result of adding the premium amount to the CEPP projected price.
 - 2. For revenue protection:
 - i. If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production:
 - A. The projected price will be the contract price.
 - B. The harvest price will be the result of the CEPP projected price subtracted from the contract price and the difference shall be added to the CEPP harvest price.
 - ii. If the contract provides a premium amount over a price determined after the acreage reporting date:
 - A. The projected price will be the result of adding the premium amount to the CEPP projected price.
 - B. The harvest price will be the result of the CEPP projected price subtracted from the projected price and the difference shall be added to the CEPP harvest price.
 - 3. The price used will be the price in the contract without regard to incentives or discounts.
 - 4. In no case will the contract price exceed the amount determined by multiplying the CEPP projected price, as applicable, by the maximum contract price factor shown in the Prices tab of these actuarial documents.
 - 5. If you have more than one contract price for any one specialty type, the price used will be the weighted average of the contract prices. Each contract price is subject to the limits referred to in (c)(4).
- (d) Other such terms that establish the obligations of each party to the contract; and
- (e) The contract must clearly indicate the specific specialty type or verification must be provided that the contracted variety is one of the specialty types listed above.

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County: Eaton (045)

For specialty type soybeans the following replant rules apply:

(a) In addition to the definition of practical to replant in the Basic Provisions, for specialty type soybeans under contract it will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the specialty type contract or the business enterprise agrees to accept such contracted production.

(b) In addition to section 9 of the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions when it **is** practical to replant the specialty type originally planted, you must replant to the specialty type originally planted on the acreage.

(c) When it is **not** practical to replant the specialty type originally planted on the acreage:

1. You may choose to:
 - i. Not replant and may receive an indemnity;
 - ii. Not replant the specialty type originally planted on the acreage and plant to another crop in which case the first/second crop rules in section 15 of the Basic Provisions apply; or
 - iii. Replant to another specialty type or commodity type, provided it is practical to replant such type. The replanted type will be considered a replanted crop.
2. If it is not practical to replant to another specialty type or commodity type and you plant any type of soybeans, the crop planted will be considered a second crop.

Note: Quality adjustment will be provided as specified in the crop provisions and special provisions. No additional quality adjustment will be made for any specialty type.

Quality

GENERAL STATEMENTS:

The following sections only apply to soybean grain production for the insured crop

The Quality Adjustment Factor (QAF) is 1.000 minus the sum of the applicable Discount Factors (DF) expressed below as three-place decimals. The sum of all applicable DFs will be limited to 1.000. Only the quality adjustment factors contained herein are considered in determining production to count. No other quality adjustment factors are considered in determining production to count.

The production to count remaining after allowable reductions to gross production (in accordance with the applicable Crop Provisions), is multiplied by the QAF (not less than zero) to determine net production to count.

Production qualifying for quality adjustment, that does not contain substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health, shall be adjusted under

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sections A or B, but not both.

Unless the AIP grants an extension of time to harvest as specified below, the samples of production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies under sections A, B and C must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period (EOIP).

For any production qualifying under sections B or C (except for section C3) that is sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will settle your claim using the applicable DFs. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.

For production qualifying under sections B or C (except for production qualifying under section C3) that is unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, an automatic 30 day extension will be allowed only for the purpose of submitting your claim for indemnity, unless an extension of time to harvest has been granted or a delay in measurement of farm stored production has been elected under the general statements below.

The DF for production qualifying for quality adjustment containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health will be determined in accordance with section C. For production qualifying for quality adjustment under:

- a. Sections C1 or C2 and section A below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section A to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.
- b. Sections C1 or C2 and section B below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section B to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.
- c. Section C3, the DF will be determined under section C3 only. No additional DFs from section A or section B will be included.

1. OPTION TO DELAY CLAIM SETTLEMENT:

- a. On the date of final inspection for the unit, if any of your unsold***** production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B and/or C1 or C2a ii and C2a iv below, your claim will be settled using the applicable DF's for unsold production unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- b. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the Reduction In Value (RIV) as outlined below, unless the production qualifies under section C (except for production containing Vomitoxin only) and has been in on-farm storage.
- c. At any time during this delay in settlement, you may request to settle your claim for any unsold production using the applicable DFs.
- d. For any production sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will settle your claim using the applicable DFs.
- e. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.
- f. If the time to harvest has been extended as stated below, this option will not apply beyond 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.

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- g. This option will not apply to any production qualifying under section C3.

2. SECTION 14 (e) OF THE BASIC PROVISIONS

Only when it has been determined that the production qualifies for quality adjustment will the provisions in this Quality Adjustment Statement apply, otherwise this SP statement does not supersede the provisions contained in section 14 (e) in the Basic Provisions.

3. EXTENSION OF TIME TO HARVEST

If we determine you are prevented from harvesting by the calendar date for the EOIP due to an insurable cause of damage that occurred during the insurance period and we allow an extension of time to harvest, the time to determine insurable quality deficiencies will also be extended. If you harvest the crop prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, your claim will be settled in accordance with sections A, B, or C as applicable unless you elected to delay settlement of your claim, in which case, refer to 1 above. If you were unable to harvest your crop until AFTER 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, and your production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B1, C1a or C2a i, you will be allowed 30 days after harvest to market your grain and receive an RIV unless the production qualifies solely under section A, in which case, only the DF(s) in section A will be used. If the production is not sold within this 30 day period, the claim will be settled using the applicable pre-established DF. You must complete and submit a claim for indemnity not later than the earlier of 60 days after harvest, or 60 days after the date we determine the crop could have been harvested and you did not harvest. If your production qualifies under section C3, your claim will be settled as specified in section C3.

4. DELAY IN MEASUREMENT OF FARM STORED PRODUCTION

If you elect to delay measurement of farm stored production as provided in the Basic Provisions, all samples of farm stored production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the EOIP, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for quality. All samples obtained to test for substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health (other than vomitoxin) must be taken prior to production entering storage. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage. The gross amount of production will be determined by us not later than 180 days after the EOIP. At the end of 180 days, the adjuster will measure the production as soon as possible so your claim can be completed and submitted no later than 30 days after the 180th day.

5. FAIR CONSIDERATION TO DELIVER TO DISTANT MARKETS

Except as allowed in paragraph 7 f ii below, fair consideration to deliver sold production to a distant market is allowed only when there are no buyers in your local market and only for the types and levels of damage included in sections B1, C1a, C2a i, C3a i and C3b i below. Fair consideration is not allowed for production that is unsold, sold to other than a disinterested third party, fed, utilized in any other manner, or when a pre-established DF is applicable.

6. ZERO MARKET VALUE

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If on the date of final inspection for the unit, any production which due to insurable causes is determined to have zero market value***, such production will not be considered production to count if the production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us (see section D). Fair consideration may be used in the determination of zero market value, except for production fed or used in any other manner.

7. REDUCTION IN VALUE (RIV):

RIVs must be reasonable, usual, and customary. No RIV will be made or accepted by us if it is due to:

- a. Moisture content;
- b. Damage due to uninsured causes;
- c. Drying;
- d. Handling;
- e. Processing; or
- f. Any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of your production.
 - i. RIVs cannot be used in combination with chart DFs.
 - ii. If a lower RIV is available for production sold at a distant market, the RIV at the distant market may be increased by the fair consideration to deliver the production to the distant market, provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV in your local marketing area.
 - iii. If the RIV can be decreased by conditioning the production, the RIV may be increased by the cost of conditioning provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV before conditioning.
 - iv. The RIV and local market price* are determined on the date such quality adjusted production is sold to a disinterested third party.

SECTION A - DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

On the date of final inspection for the unit, the discount factors are determined using the following charts. If the DF for any one qualifying level of deficiency is not shown on the charts in this section, then determine all DFs using section B or C as applicable.

GRADE DISCOUNT:

Soybeans will be discounted for grade as follows:

Grade	DF
U.S. Sample Grade	0.030

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TEST WEIGHT DISCOUNT:

Discounts for low test weight as follows:

Test Weight Pounds	DF
49 and above	None
48-48.99	0.007
47-47.99	0.009
46-46.99	0.011
45-45.99	0.013
44-44.99	0.015
Below 44	See section B

DAMAGE DISCOUNT:

Discounts for excessive kernel damage (excluding heat damage) as follows U.S. Sample Grade for Damage – . 1 and above:

Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF
08 and below	None	17.01-18	0.116	27.01-28	0.196
08.01-9	0.044	18.01-19	0.124	28.01-29	0.204
09.01-10	0.052	19.01-20	0.132	29.01-30	0.212
10.01-11	0.060	20.01-21	0.140	30.01-31	0.220
11.01-12	0.068	21.01-22	0.148	31.01-32	0.228
12.01-13	0.076	22.01-23	0.156	32.01-33	0.236
13.01-14	0.084	23.01-24	0.164	33.01-34	0.244
14.01-15	0.092	24.01-25	0.172	34.01-35	0.252
15.01-16	0.100	25.01-26	0.180	Above 35	See section B
16.01-17	0.108	26.01-27	0.188		

SAMPLE GRADE DISCOUNTS:

Discounts for sample grade factors as follows:

Musty Odor	0.020
Sour Odor	0.020
COFO	0.040

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SECTION B - DEFICIENCY NOT IN DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

DFs included in section A are not used if production meets requirements under this section. For production that has a test weight below 44 pounds per bushel, and/or kernel damage above 35 percent, a garlicky grade on the date of final inspection for the unit adjust production in the following manner:

1. If sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
2. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500 (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above).
3. If unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner or is sold to other than a disinterested third party the DF will be .500.

SECTION C - SUBSTANCES OR CONDITIONS THAT ARE INJURIOUS TO HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH

The sum of all DFs for production containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health is allowed, in addition to applicable DFs from sections A or B above, except as shown in C3 below.

Any potential loss due to substances or conditions identified by the Food and Drug Administration, other public health organizations of the United States, or a public health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown, at a level determined as injurious to human or animal health, will be covered only if the appropriate samples of the production were obtained by our adjuster (or a trained disinterested third party approved by us) (except for flood-damaged grain), and the analysis was performed by an approved laboratory using quantitative tests.

The Food and Drug Administration guidelines state when an edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, it is considered adulterated and can be injurious to human or animal health and should not be used for feed or food. For acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters, such production is considered to contain substances or conditions qualifying under Section C3 with a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed. Such production is not required to be sampled and tested by an approved laboratory. Whether you intend to harvest or not harvest such acreage, you must give us notice to inspect the crop. Such production will be considered to have zero market value if destroyed in an acceptable manner. Refer to Section D. If you harvest production from such flood-damaged acreage and commingle with production from acreage not damaged by flood, such commingled production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in Section C.

For production that contains substances or conditions determined to be injurious to human or animal health, when applicable, adjustments will be made for levels of substances or conditions in excess of the amount allowed by the lower of the following:

- a. The action or advisory level of the Food and Drug Administration; or
- b. Another public health organization of the United States; or
- c. A public health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown.

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2019 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2019

Commodity: Soybeans (0081)

State: Michigan (26)

Date: 11/14/2018

Plan: Yield Protection (01)

County: Eaton (045)

Revenue Protection (02)

Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

For production that will be stored on the farm, or in commercial storage (except for production containing Vomitoxin), the appropriate samples must be obtained prior to the production entering storage, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for such quality deficiencies listed in section C. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage.

1. For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present) qualifying under section C and that has a level of 10.0 ppm or less, adjust the production in the following manner. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production is:
 - a. Sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - b. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above) added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - c. Unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner, or is sold to other than a disinterested third party, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

DFs for Vomitoxin:

Vomitoxin Range	DF
.1 – . ppm	.000
.1 – 1 . ppm	.450
10.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

2. For production containing substances or conditions, other than Vomitoxin, that qualifies under section C with an Aflatoxin level of 300 ppb or less, with a Fumonisin level of 100 ppm or less, or other substances or conditions with a level less than the maximum amount allowed, adjust the production in the following manner.
 - a. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production was transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage without going into on farm storage, the DF will be:
 - i. For production sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - ii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b, added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

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- iv. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
- v. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.
- b. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the unsold production is in on-farm storage, is in commercial storage but was not transported directly from the field, was fed or utilized in any other manner, was in on-farm storage and has been sold, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party:
 - i. For Aflatoxin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - ii. For Fumonisin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iv. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

DFs for Aflatoxin:

Aflatoxin Range	DF
.1 – 2 . ppb	.000
20.1 - 50.0 ppb	.100
.1 – 1 . ppb	.200
1 .1 – 2 . ppb	.300
2 .1 – 3 . ppb	.400
300.1 ppb & above	See C3 below

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Fumonisin Range	DF
0.1 - 2.0 ppm	.000
2.1 - 20.0 ppm	.100
20.1 - 40.0 ppm	.200
40.1 - 60.0 ppm	.300
60.1 - 100.0 ppm	.400
100.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

3. For production that has an Aflatoxin level in excess of 300 ppb, a Vomitoxin level in excess of 10 ppm, a Fumonisin level in excess of 100 ppm, or any other substances or conditions qualifying under section C having a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed or when the edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, a claim will not be completed until all such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic 30 day extension will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity, following the date we determine the production was sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. On the date of final adjustment for the unit, the following will apply (if such production is Zero Market Value, see section D):
- For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present), the DF will be:
 - The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party; or
 - .500 for production, fed, utilized in any other manner, or sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from section A or B will be included.
 - For production containing Aflatoxin, Fumonisin, or any other substances or conditions (except for production containing Vomitoxin as detailed in C3a above), the DF will be:
 - The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party. Such production must have been transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage prior to being sold.
 - .500 for production that was in on-farm storage and was later sold, was in on-farm storage and was transported to commercial storage and later sold, was fed, was utilized in any other manner, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from sections A or B will be included.
 - If production qualifying under section C3 is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us, the DF will be 1.000. For production destroyed in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.

SECTION D - ZERO MARKET VALUE PRODUCTION

For production listed in sections A, B, or C that we determine has zero market value due to insured quality deficiencies:

- The DF will be 1.000 if such production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us.
- If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) production in a manner acceptable to us, such production to count is no longer considered to be zero market value

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and will be adjusted as follows:

- a. For production in section A – the pre-established DFs.
 - b. For production in section B –
 - c. For production in sections C1 or C2, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.
3. If you destroy production qualifying under section C3 in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C. If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) such production, a claim will not be completed until such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic extension of time will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity.

*	"Local Market Price" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions.
**	"Disinterested third party" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions. In addition to the definition of "Disinterested third party", a person or business who does not routinely purchase production for resale or for feed will not be considered a disinterested third party if the RIVs applied by the buyer are not reflective of the RIVs in the local market.
***	"Zero market value" occurs when no buyers in your local area are willing to purchase the production and fair consideration to deliver production to a market outside your local marketing area (distant market) is equal to or greater than the production's value at the distant market or when acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters.
****	"Sold" – Grain is considered sold on the date that final settlement between the buyer and seller has occurred and title of the grain has passed from the seller to the buyer
*****	"Unsold" – Grain that does not meet the definition of "sold."

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Program Dates for Insurable Types and Practices**Sales Closing
Date**
3/15/2019**Earliest
Planting Date**
4/29/2019**Final
Planting Date**
6/15/2019**End of Late Planting
Period Date**
7/10/2019**Acreage
Reporting Date**
7/15/2019**Premium
Billing Date**
8/15/2019

TP	Type	Practice
T/P 01	Commodity 091	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 02	Commodity 091	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 03	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 04	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 05	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 06	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 07	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 08	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 09	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 10	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 11	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 12	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 13	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated) 053 *3
T/P 14	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Irrigated) 094 *3
T/P 15	Commodity 091	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 16	Commodity 091	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 17	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 18	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 19	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4

NHFF-2-527 Policy 000171

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Date: 11/14/2018

Plan: Yield Protection (01)

County: Ingham (065)

Revenue Protection (02)

Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

TP	Type	Practice
T/P 20	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 21	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 22	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 23	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 24	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 25	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 26	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 27	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OC) 727 *3 *4
T/P 28	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OC) 739 *3 *4
T/P 29	Commodity 091	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 30	Commodity 091	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 31	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 32	All Other Food Grades 128 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 33	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 34	Large Seeded Food Grade 882 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 35	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 36	Small Seeded Food Grade 883 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 37	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 38	Low Linolenic Acid 884 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 39	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 40	Low Saturated Fat 885 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3
T/P 41	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Non-Irrigated)(OT) 728 *3
T/P 42	High Protein 886 *7	Nfac (Irrigated)(OT) 740 *3

NHFF-2-527 Policy 000172

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Date: 11/14/2018	Plan: Yield Protection (01) Revenue Protection (02) Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)	County: Ingham (065)

Statement

General

Contact your agent regarding possible premium discounts, options, and/or additional coverage that may be available.

In lieu of Section 17(f)(5)(ii) of the Common Crop Insurance Basic Provisions, haying or grazing a cover crop will not impact eligibility for a prevented planting payment provided such action did not contribute to the acreage being prevented from planting.

Practice

*3 NFAC (Not Following Another Crop): A planted crop not following:

1. A perennial hay crop that was harvested in the same calendar year; and
2. A crop (other than a cover crop) that has reached the headed or budded stage prior to termination, regardless of the percentage of plants that reached the headed or budded stage;

Termination means growth has ended. A crop that follows a cover crop that meets the criteria outlined in the Insurance Availability section of this Special Provisions of Insurance, is considered NFAC.

Price

*4 For acreage insured as certified organic, the Projected Price and Harvest Price will equal the respective Projected Price and Harvest Price as defined within the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) multiplied by a factor determined by RMA and published on www.rma.usda.gov.

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Insurance Availability

In accordance with section 9(a)(1)(iv) in the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions (Basic Provisions), acreage that has not been planted and harvested or insured (including insured acreage that was prevented from being planted) in at least one of the three previous crop years or acreage where the only crop that has been planted and harvested in one of the three previous crop years was a cover, hay, or forage crop (hereinafter referred to as new breaking acreage) is insurable at 80 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if all of the following requirements 1 through 4 below are met. New breaking acreage is insurable at 65 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if only requirements 1, 2, and 4 below are met.

1. The policyholder must provide documentation that 75 percent or more of the new breaking acreage by field (or within an existing field if only a portion of the field is new breaking acreage) is composed of soil types defined as Capability Class I, II, or III as determined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>);
2. The policyholder must certify that the new breaking acreage was broken out or chemically destroyed prior to planting;
3. The policyholder must provide documentation that the new breaking acreage has been previously broken and planted to a crop. Examples of documentation include but are not limited to: a FSA-578 document showing the prior crop that the new breaking acreage was planted to, a prior crop year's FSA-578 document showing that the new breaking acreage is classified as cropland, receipts/invoices from custom planters or custom harvesters detailing the fields that were planted or harvested, etc.; and
4. If NRCS requires a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the policyholder must provide documentation that one is, or will be, in place. If NRCS does not require a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the producer must certify that one is not required.

Up to and including 320 acres of new breaking acreage per county (on a whole field basis), that meet the requirements above, may be insurable under this Special Provisions statement for the policyholder/entity per each sales closing date (for example, a total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a September 30 sales closing date and total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a March 15 sales closing date). Any new breaking acreage (on a whole field basis) that meets the requirements above and exceeds the 320-acre limitation will require a written agreement to establish insurability (only the acreage that exceeds 320 acres requires a written agreement, up to 320 acres may be approved under this Special Provisions statement even if the producer has more than 320 new breaking acres in the county).

Underwriting Standards:

The producer must provide the applicable documentation and certification described in requirements 1 through 4 above to the Approved Insurance Provider (AIP) on or before the acreage reporting date for insurability of such new breaking acreage. If the above requirements are met and the described documentation and certification is provided to the AIP by the acreage reporting date, the new breaking acreage will be insurable using the appropriate percentage (65 percent or 80 percent) applied to the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents (simple average T-Yields, new producer T-Yields, and variable T-Yield percentages do not apply). A separate APH Database must be established for this new breaking acreage the initial crop year it is insured (in subsequent crop years standard APH procedure will apply provided the acreage is insurable under the terms of the Basic Provisions). Additionally, new breaking acreage will not be eligible for prevented planting coverage the initial crop year it is insured under this Special Provisions statement.

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Insurance shall attach to a crop following a cover crop when the cover crop meets the definition provided in the Basic Provisions, was planted within the last 12 months, and is managed and terminated according to NRCS guidelines. If growing conditions warrant a deviation from the guidelines, producers should contact either Extension or the local NRCS for management guidance. For information on cover crops and crop insurance and the Cover Crop Termination Guidelines go to <http://www.rma.usda.gov/news/currentissues/covercrops/>.

*7 If you produce any of the following specialty soybean type(s) (including specialty type(s) grown for seed):

- a. Large seeded food grade –Food grade soybeans commonly used for human food products which generally have a minimum seed size of 18 g/100 seeds (2,520 seeds/lb).
- b. Small seeded food grade –Food grade varieties of soybeans commonly used for human food products which generally have a maximum seed size of 12 g/100 seeds (3,780 seeds/lb).
- c. Low linolenic acid – Soybeans commonly used to produce soybean oil with a linolenic acid level of three percent or less.
- d. Low saturated fat - Soybeans containing 50 percent less saturated fat than commodity soybeans and are used to produce soybean oil with eight percent or less total saturated fats.
- e. High protein –Food grade varieties of soybeans containing protein levels of 42 percent or greater on a dry matter basis (36.5 percent on a 13 percent moisture basis).
- f. All other food grades – Any food grade varieties of soybeans not identified by large seeded food grade, small seeded food grade, low linolenic acid, low saturated fat, and high protein types.

You may elect to use the price contained in your production contract (contract price) by the acreage reporting date to determine your projected price and harvest price, as applicable, for each specialty type only if the total number of insured acres of the specialty type does not exceed 110 percent of insured specialty type acreage under the contract (the number of acres under contract is determined as indicated below). The acreage must be under contract with a business enterprise equipped with facilities appropriate to handle and store specialty type soybean production. The contract must be executed by you and the business enterprise, in effect for the crop year, and you must provide a copy to us no later than the acreage reporting date.

To be considered a contract, the executed document must contain:

- (a) A requirement that you plant, grow and deliver specialty type soybeans to the business enterprise;
- (b) The amount of production that will be accepted or a statement that all production from a specified number of acres will be accepted.

To determine the number of acres under contract:

1. For acreage only based contracts and, acreage and production based contracts which specify a maximum number of acres, the lesser of:
 - i. The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage that is prevented from being planted); or

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- ii. The maximum number of acres specified in the contract.
- 2. For production only based contracts, the lesser of:
 - i. The number of acres determined by dividing the production stated in the contract by the approved yield; or
 - ii. The insured acres (planted acreage and acreage that is prevented from being planted).
- (c) The price to be paid for the contracted production or a method to determine such price:
 - 1. For yield protection:
 - i. If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production, the projected price will be the contract price.
 - ii. If the contract provides for a premium amount over a price determined after the acreage reporting date, the projected price will be the result of adding the premium amount to the CEPP projected price.
 - 2. For revenue protection:
 - i. If the contract provides a fixed price for the contracted production:
 - A. The projected price will be the contract price.
 - B. The harvest price will be the result of the CEPP projected price subtracted from the contract price and the difference shall be added to the CEPP harvest price.
 - ii. If the contract provides a premium amount over a price determined after the acreage reporting date:
 - A. The projected price will be the result of adding the premium amount to the CEPP projected price.
 - B. The harvest price will be the result of the CEPP projected price subtracted from the projected price and the difference shall be added to the CEPP harvest price.
 - 3. The price used will be the price in the contract without regard to incentives or discounts.
 - 4. In no case will the contract price exceed the amount determined by multiplying the CEPP projected price, as applicable, by the maximum contract price factor shown in the Prices tab of these actuarial documents.
 - 5. If you have more than one contract price for any one specialty type, the price used will be the weighted average of the contract prices. Each contract price is subject to the limits referred to in (c)(4).
- (d) Other such terms that establish the obligations of each party to the contract; and
- (e) The contract must clearly indicate the specific specialty type or verification must be provided that the contracted variety is one of the specialty types listed above.

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County: Ingham (065)

For specialty type soybeans the following replant rules apply:

(a) In addition to the definition of practical to replant in the Basic Provisions, for specialty type soybeans under contract it will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the specialty type contract or the business enterprise agrees to accept such contracted production.

(b) In addition to section 9 of the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions when it **is** practical to replant the specialty type originally planted, you must replant to the specialty type originally planted on the acreage.

(c) When it is **not** practical to replant the specialty type originally planted on the acreage:

1. You may choose to:
 - i. Not replant and may receive an indemnity;
 - ii. Not replant the specialty type originally planted on the acreage and plant to another crop in which case the first/second crop rules in section 15 of the Basic Provisions apply; or
 - iii. Replant to another specialty type or commodity type, provided it is practical to replant such type. The replanted type will be considered a replanted crop.
2. If it is not practical to replant to another specialty type or commodity type and you plant any type of soybeans, the crop planted will be considered a second crop.

Note: Quality adjustment will be provided as specified in the crop provisions and special provisions. No additional quality adjustment will be made for any specialty type.

Quality

GENERAL STATEMENTS:

The following sections only apply to soybean grain production for the insured crop

The Quality Adjustment Factor (QAF) is 1.000 minus the sum of the applicable Discount Factors (DF) expressed below as three-place decimals. The sum of all applicable DFs will be limited to 1.000. Only the quality adjustment factors contained herein are considered in determining production to count. No other quality adjustment factors are considered in determining production to count.

The production to count remaining after allowable reductions to gross production (in accordance with the applicable Crop Provisions), is multiplied by the QAF (not less than zero) to determine net production to count.

Production qualifying for quality adjustment, that does not contain substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health, shall be adjusted under

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sections A or B, but not both.

Unless the AIP grants an extension of time to harvest as specified below, the samples of production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies under sections A, B and C must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period (EOIP).

For any production qualifying under sections B or C (except for section C3) that is sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will settle your claim using the applicable DFs. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.

For production qualifying under sections B or C (except for production qualifying under section C3) that is unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, an automatic 30 day extension will be allowed only for the purpose of submitting your claim for indemnity, unless an extension of time to harvest has been granted or a delay in measurement of farm stored production has been elected under the general statements below.

The DF for production qualifying for quality adjustment containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health will be determined in accordance with section C. For production qualifying for quality adjustment under:

- a. Sections C1 or C2 and section A below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section A to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.
- b. Sections C1 or C2 and section B below, the DF will be determined by adding the applicable DFs from section B to the applicable DFs from sections C1 or C2.
- c. Section C3, the DF will be determined under section C3 only. No additional DFs from section A or section B will be included.

1. OPTION TO DELAY CLAIM SETTLEMENT:

- a. On the date of final inspection for the unit, if any of your unsold***** production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B and/or C1 or C2a ii and C2a iv below, your claim will be settled using the applicable DF's for unsold production unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- b. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the Reduction In Value (RIV) as outlined below, unless the production qualifies under section C (except for production containing Vomitoxin only) and has been in on-farm storage.
- c. At any time during this delay in settlement, you may request to settle your claim for any unsold production using the applicable DFs.
- d. For any production sold**** to other than a disinterested third party**, or that is not sold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, we will settle your claim using the applicable DFs.
- e. If the production is later sold, we will not recalculate or adjust your claim for indemnity.
- f. If the time to harvest has been extended as stated below, this option will not apply beyond 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.

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g. This option will not apply to any production qualifying under section C3.

2. SECTION 14 (e) OF THE BASIC PROVISIONS

Only when it has been determined that the production qualifies for quality adjustment will the provisions in this Quality Adjustment Statement apply, otherwise this SP statement does not supersede the provisions contained in section 14 (e) in the Basic Provisions.

3. EXTENSION OF TIME TO HARVEST

If we determine you are prevented from harvesting by the calendar date for the EOIP due to an insurable cause of damage that occurred during the insurance period and we allow an extension of time to harvest, the time to determine insurable quality deficiencies will also be extended. If you harvest the crop prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, your claim will be settled in accordance with sections A, B, or C as applicable unless you elected to delay settlement of your claim, in which case, refer to 1 above. If you were unable to harvest your crop until AFTER 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, and your production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B1, C1a or C2a i, you will be allowed 30 days after harvest to market your grain and receive an RIV unless the production qualifies solely under section A, in which case, only the DF(s) in section A will be used. If the production is not sold within this 30 day period, the claim will be settled using the applicable pre-established DF. You must complete and submit a claim for indemnity not later than the earlier of 60 days after harvest, or 60 days after the date we determine the crop could have been harvested and you did not harvest. If your production qualifies under section C3, your claim will be settled as specified in section C3.

4. DELAY IN MEASUREMENT OF FARM STORED PRODUCTION

If you elect to delay measurement of farm stored production as provided in the Basic Provisions, all samples of farm stored production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the EOIP, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for quality. All samples obtained to test for substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health (other than vomitoxin) must be taken prior to production entering storage. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage. The gross amount of production will be determined by us not later than 180 days after the EOIP. At the end of 180 days, the adjuster will measure the production as soon as possible so your claim can be completed and submitted no later than 30 days after the 180th day.

5. FAIR CONSIDERATION TO DELIVER TO DISTANT MARKETS

Except as allowed in paragraph 7 f ii below, fair consideration to deliver sold production to a distant market is allowed only when there are no buyers in your local market and only for the types and levels of damage included in sections B1, C1a, C2a i, C3a i and C3b i below. Fair consideration is not allowed for production that is unsold, sold to other than a disinterested third party, fed, utilized in any other manner, or when a pre-established DF is applicable.

6. ZERO MARKET VALUE

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If on the date of final inspection for the unit, any production which due to insurable causes is determined to have zero market value***, such production will not be considered production to count if the production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us (see section D). Fair consideration may be used in the determination of zero market value, except for production fed or used in any other manner.

7. REDUCTION IN VALUE (RIV):

RIVs must be reasonable, usual, and customary. No RIV will be made or accepted by us if it is due to:

- a. Moisture content;
- b. Damage due to uninsured causes;
- c. Drying;
- d. Handling;
- e. Processing; or
- f. Any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of your production.
 - i. RIVs cannot be used in combination with chart DFs.
 - ii. If a lower RIV is available for production sold at a distant market, the RIV at the distant market may be increased by the fair consideration to deliver the production to the distant market, provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV in your local marketing area.
 - iii. If the RIV can be decreased by conditioning the production, the RIV may be increased by the cost of conditioning provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV before conditioning.
 - iv. The RIV and local market price* are determined on the date such quality adjusted production is sold to a disinterested third party.

SECTION A - DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

On the date of final inspection for the unit, the discount factors are determined using the following charts. If the DF for any one qualifying level of deficiency is not shown on the charts in this section, then determine all DFs using section B or C as applicable.

GRADE DISCOUNT:

Soybeans will be discounted for grade as follows:

Grade	DF
U.S. Sample Grade	0.030

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TEST WEIGHT DISCOUNT:

Discounts for low test weight as follows:

Test Weight Pounds	DF
49 and above	None
48-48.99	0.007
47-47.99	0.009
46-46.99	0.011
45-45.99	0.013
44-44.99	0.015
Below 44	See section B

DAMAGE DISCOUNT:

Discounts for excessive kernel damage (excluding heat damage) as follows U.S. Sample Grade for Damage – . 1 and above:

Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF	Damage %	DF
08 and below	None	17.01-18	0.116	27.01-28	0.196
08.01-9	0.044	18.01-19	0.124	28.01-29	0.204
09.01-10	0.052	19.01-20	0.132	29.01-30	0.212
10.01-11	0.060	20.01-21	0.140	30.01-31	0.220
11.01-12	0.068	21.01-22	0.148	31.01-32	0.228
12.01-13	0.076	22.01-23	0.156	32.01-33	0.236
13.01-14	0.084	23.01-24	0.164	33.01-34	0.244
14.01-15	0.092	24.01-25	0.172	34.01-35	0.252
15.01-16	0.100	25.01-26	0.180	Above 35	See section B
16.01-17	0.108	26.01-27	0.188		

SAMPLE GRADE DISCOUNTS:

Discounts for sample grade factors as follows:

Musty Odor	0.020
Sour Odor	0.020
COFO	0.040

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SECTION B - DEFICIENCY NOT IN DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

DFs included in section A are not used if production meets requirements under this section. For production that has a test weight below 44 pounds per bushel, and/or kernel damage above 35 percent, a garlicky grade on the date of final inspection for the unit adjust production in the following manner:

1. If sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
2. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500 (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above).
3. If unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner or is sold to other than a disinterested third party the DF will be .500.

SECTION C - SUBSTANCES OR CONDITIONS THAT ARE INJURIOUS TO HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH

The sum of all DFs for production containing substances or conditions that are injurious to human or animal health is allowed, in addition to applicable DFs from sections A or B above, except as shown in C3 below.

Any potential loss due to substances or conditions identified by the Food and Drug Administration, other public health organizations of the United States, or a public health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown, at a level determined as injurious to human or animal health, will be covered only if the appropriate samples of the production were obtained by our adjuster (or a trained disinterested third party approved by us) (except for flood-damaged grain), and the analysis was performed by an approved laboratory using quantitative tests.

The Food and Drug Administration guidelines state when an edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, it is considered adulterated and can be injurious to human or animal health and should not be used for feed or food. For acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters, such production is considered to contain substances or conditions qualifying under Section C3 with a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed. Such production is not required to be sampled and tested by an approved laboratory. Whether you intend to harvest or not harvest such acreage, you must give us notice to inspect the crop. Such production will be considered to have zero market value if destroyed in an acceptable manner. Refer to Section D. If you harvest production from such flood-damaged acreage and commingle with production from acreage not damaged by flood, such commingled production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in Section C.

For production that contains substances or conditions determined to be injurious to human or animal health, when applicable, adjustments will be made for levels of substances or conditions in excess of the amount allowed by the lower of the following:

- a. The action or advisory level of the Food and Drug Administration; or
- b. Another public health organization of the United States; or
- c. A public health agency of the applicable State in which the insured crop is grown.

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For production that will be stored on the farm, or in commercial storage (except for production containing Vomitoxin), the appropriate samples must be obtained prior to the production entering storage, otherwise such production will not be adjusted for such quality deficiencies listed in section C. For Vomitoxin only, samples for testing may be obtained from storage.

1. For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present) qualifying under section C and that has a level of 10.0 ppm or less, adjust the production in the following manner. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production is:
 - a. Sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - b. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above) added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - c. Unsold 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, fed, utilized in any other manner, or is sold to other than a disinterested third party, the DF will be the applicable DFs shown in the chart below added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

DFs for Vomitoxin:

Vomitoxin Range	DF
.1 – . ppm	.000
.1 – 1 . ppm	.450
10.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

2. For production containing substances or conditions, other than Vomitoxin, that qualifies under section C with an Aflatoxin level of 300 ppb or less, with a Fumonisin level of 100 ppm or less, or other substances or conditions with a level less than the maximum amount allowed, adjust the production in the following manner.
 - a. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the production was transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage without going into on farm storage, the DF will be:
 - i. For production sold to a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the sum of all RIVs applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - ii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For unsold production containing Aflatoxin or Fumonisin 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the applicable DFs shown in the charts below in section C2b, added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

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- iv. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
- v. For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DFs will be .500, except as stated in section C3 below. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.
- b. If on the date of final adjustment for the unit, the unsold production is in on-farm storage, is in commercial storage but was not transported directly from the field, was fed or utilized in any other manner, was in on-farm storage and has been sold, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party:
 - i. For Aflatoxin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - ii. For Fumonisin, we will use the applicable DFs shown in the chart below, except as stated in section C3 below. This chart DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iii. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - iv. For all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions, 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500. This DF will be added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B3 above.

DFs for Aflatoxin:

Aflatoxin Range	DF
.1 – 2 . ppb	.000
20.1 - 50.0 ppb	.100
.1 – 1 . ppb	.200
1 .1 – 2 . ppb	.300
2 .1 – 3 . ppb	.400
300.1 ppb & above	See C3 below

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Fumonisin Range	DF
0.1 - 2.0 ppm	.000
2.1 - 20.0 ppm	.100
20.1 - 40.0 ppm	.200
40.1 - 60.0 ppm	.300
60.1 - 100.0 ppm	.400
100.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

3. For production that has an Aflatoxin level in excess of 300 ppb, a Vomitoxin level in excess of 10 ppm, a Fumonisin level in excess of 100 ppm, or any other substances or conditions qualifying under section C having a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed or when the edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, a claim will not be completed until all such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic 30 day extension will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity, following the date we determine the production was sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. On the date of final adjustment for the unit, the following will apply (if such production is Zero Market Value, see section D):
- For production containing Vomitoxin only (no other section C deficiencies are present), the DF will be:
 - The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party; or
 - .500 for production, fed, utilized in any other manner, or sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from section A or B will be included.
 - For production containing Aflatoxin, Fumonisin, or any other substances or conditions (except for production containing Vomitoxin as detailed in C3a above), the DF will be:
 - The RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price for production sold to a disinterested third party. Such production must have been transported directly from the field to the buyer, or transported directly from the field and put into commercial storage prior to being sold.
 - .500 for production that was in on-farm storage and was later sold, was in on-farm storage and was transported to commercial storage and later sold, was fed, was utilized in any other manner, or was sold to other than a disinterested third party. No other DF from sections A or B will be included.
 - If production qualifying under section C3 is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us, the DF will be 1.000. For production destroyed in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.

SECTION D - ZERO MARKET VALUE PRODUCTION

For production listed in sections A, B, or C that we determine has zero market value due to insured quality deficiencies:

- The DF will be 1.000 if such production is destroyed in a manner acceptable to us.
- If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) production in a manner acceptable to us, such production to count is no longer considered to be zero market value

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and will be adjusted as follows:

- a. For production in section A – the pre-established DFs.
 - b. For production in section B – . . .
 - c. For production in sections C1 or C2, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C.
3. If you destroy production qualifying under section C3 in a manner unacceptable to us, such production will not be adjusted for any quality deficiencies listed in section C. If you do not destroy (or refuse to destroy) such production, a claim will not be completed until such production is sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed. An automatic extension of time will be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity.

*	"Local Market Price" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions.
**	"Disinterested third party" as defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions. In addition to the definition of "Disinterested third party", a person or business who does not routinely purchase production for resale or for feed will not be considered a disinterested third party if the RIVs applied by the buyer are not reflective of the RIVs in the local market.
***	"Zero market value" occurs when no buyers in your local area are willing to purchase the production and fair consideration to deliver production to a market outside your local marketing area (distant market) is equal to or greater than the production's value at the distant market or when acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters.
****	"Sold" – Grain is considered sold on the date that final settlement between the buyer and seller has occurred and title of the grain has passed from the seller to the buyer
*****	"Unsold" – Grain that does not meet the definition of "sold."